FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 147 *29 July 1983*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Contadora, C.A. Ministers Meet in Panama [AFP]	A 1
D'Escoto Arrival Remarks [AFP]	A 1
Mexican, Salvadoran Statements [AFP]	A 1
Suazo Comments on Military Maneuvers to Presidents	A 2
Further on Betancur, De la Espriella in Guatemala	A 3
U.S., Soviet Positions Awaited	A 3
Role of Panama Meeting Noted	A 3
Monge on Contadora, Meeting With Herrera Campins	A 4
Briefs: Bishop's Resolution	A 4

ARGENTINA

Response to Perez de Cuellar, UN Strategy Viewed [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 28 Jul]	B 1
Interior Minister, Opposition Air Amnesty Views	B 1
Reston Meets Pastoral Team; Communique Issued	B 2
Government Communique	B 2
Social Pastoral Communique	B 2
Businessmen Term Wehbe Tax Proposals 'A Joke' [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 28 Jul]	B 3
Factions Prepare for Upcoming Elections	B 4
CGT To Support Legal Regime	B 4
Peronists To Back Alfonsin	B 5
Socialist Parties To Merge	B 5
Federal Party Recognized	B 5

BRAZIL

Minister Sees No Threat in U.S. Naval Maneuvers	D 1
Cheysson Outlines French Position on Falklands	D 1
Paper Scores French, EEC Trade Protectionism [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 27 Jul]	D 1
Businessmen Hopeful Over U.S. Steel Quotas [JORNAL DO BRASIL 22 Jul]	D 3
Petroleum Cooperation With PRC Increased [O GLOBO 25 Jul]	D 3

CHILE

Pinochet Forwards Personal Letter to Pope	E 1
President Denies Reports of Cabinet Changes	E 1
U.S. Admiral Discusses Joint UNITAS Maneuvers	E 1
Adverse Reaction to Plebiscite Idea Noted [HOY 27 Jul]	E 1
PRODEN Scores Renegotiation of Foreign Debt	E 2
IMF Grants Request Submitted by Government	E 3
Briefs: Lithium Reserves	E 3

COLOMBIA

Betancur: Central American Situation 'Grave' F 1
M-19 Frees Official With Message for President F 1
Briefs: Agricultural Development Funding F 2

ECUADOR

Hurtado To Visit Dominican Republic 1 August G 1
Ministers Resign To Run in Upcoming Elections G 1

PERU

Terrorist Acts Spark Government Reaction J 1
State of Emergency Extended J 1
Belaunde Calls for Death Penalty J 1
Terrorist Acts Detailed J 2
Resort Destroyed J 2
Briefs: Bubonic Plague; Yugoslav Bank Loan Approved; J 2
South Korean Commander Arrives

URUGUAY

Pro-Government Paper Scores Regime Press Abuses K 1
[EL PAIS 27 Jul]
Briefs: New Ambassador to Lebanon; New Spanish Ambassador K 1

MEXICO

Foreign Secretary on Contadora Group's Efforts M 1
[EXCELSIOR 25 Jul]
Foreign Secretary To Visit Brazil 1 August M 1
Government Promotes Exports With Loans M 2
SHYCP Sends Out Contract To Reschedule Debt M 2
Briefs: Satellite Communications; New Financial Body; M 3
Increased Incidence of Malaria

PANAMA

Soviet Military Equipment on Ships to Nicaragua N 1
YA Columnist Fined for Illegal Journalism N 1
[LA PRENSA 27 Jul]
Briefs: Registered Political Parties; New Party President N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

FMLN Leaders Reportedly Not To Meet With Stone P 1
Communists Oppose Presence of U.S. Fleet P 1
Havana Cites 20 Murdered in Northern Region P 1
Briefs: International Telecommunications Meeting; P 1
Taiwanese Delegation; New Airline Route;
Export Development Fund

EL SALVADOR

U.S. Envoy Stone's Remarks, Talks Discussed P 2
D'Aubuisson Clarifies Statement P 2
Havana on Stone Remarks P 3
D'Aubuisson Views Stone's Visit, Contadora P 3
President Magana Responds to Betancur on Cancun P 4
Minority Parties Discuss Political Situation P 5
Havana Cites FDR's Ungo on Talks With Betancur P 8
Havana Reports Guerrilla Activity, Strike P 9

GUATEMALA

Tentative Timetable for Elections Announced P 9
Havana Raps Rios Montt's 'Nonsensical' Remarks P 9
Briefs: Newscast Suspensions P 9

HONDURAS

President Decorates U.S. Armed Forces Chief P 10

NICARAGUA

Pentagon Charge of Soviet Arms Shipment Denied P 11
Kissinger Commission, U.S. Policy Condemned P 11
D'Escoto Leaves for Contadora Talks in Panama P 12
Ramirez Discusses Central America, Peace Proposal [BTA] P 12
Culture Minister Returns From Colombia, Venezuela P 13
Brazilian Congressmen Visit, Support Peace Plan P 14
Meeting With Nunez P 14
Talks With Cordova Rivas P 14
Portuguese Envoy Meets Arce, Pledges Solidarity P 15
Havana Reports Nunez' Exhortation of Press P 15
People's Tribunal Sentences 11 Anti-Sandinists P 15
Havana on Clashes With Counterrevolutionaries P 15
Voice of Sandino Reports Ambush of Motorboat P 16

CUBA

Fidel Castro Dedicates Santiago Textile Complex Q 1
Castro Speech Q 1
Soviet Minister's Speech Q 17
Bishop's Speech Q 18
GDR's Mittal Meets With Castro in Havana [ADN] Q 20
Presents Castro With Marx Bust [ADN] Q 21
Presents Award to Blas Roca [East Berlin] Q 21
Fidel Castro Receives Ba'th Party Official [INA] Q 22
Station Notes Thatcher Defense of U.S. Policy Q 22
Montane, Mozambique's Monteiro Hold Talks Q 22
Montane, Cape Verde's Carvalho Sign Agreement Q 23
Cuban-Soviet Youth Festival Concludes in Minsk Q 23
Envoy Meets With Algerian, SDAR Leaders Q 23

CARIBBEAN

BERMUDA

Briefs: Satellite Communications S 1

GRENADA

Government To Act on Illegal Land Developers S 1

JAMAICA

PNP Calls for 'Un-Sponsored' C.A. Summit S 1

ST KITTS-NEVIS

NATION Newspaper Advocates Signing Defense Pact [28 Jul] S 2

ST LUCIA

Odlum Calls Terrorism Training Charge 'Lie' S 3

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

305 Candidates Nominated for Local Elections S 4

CONTADORA, C.A. MINISTERS MEET IN PANAMA

PA290155 Paris AFP in Spanish 0139 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Panama City, 28 Jul (AFP) -- The third meeting of the Contadora (Panama, Mexico, Venezuela, and Colombia) foreign ministers with their Central American colleagues began tonight at 2000, in an "urgent" joint effort to find solutions that will achieve peace in the convulsed region.

The critical meeting began in Panama City after a 3-hour delay, a result of the Contadora Group foreign ministers' efforts to put the final touches on the subjects that they will discuss with their colleagues.

The nine foreign ministers will assess the peace proposal made by Nicaragua on 19 July. It has been learned that this is one of the primary subjects on the agenda. The foreign ministers will also evaluate the developments of the past few days regarding the situation in the area.

D'Escoto Arrival Remarks

PA290142 Paris AFP in Spanish 0055 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Panama City, 28 Jul (AFP) -- On his arrival in Panama City today to attend the Contadora Group's third joint meeting with the Central American foreign ministers, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto denied that 10 Soviet warships are heading for his country's coasts.

When asked about the matter, D'Escoto said: "You will have to ask the United States, which invented this."

The minister also stressed that Nicaragua "will never be a base for the Soviet Union or any other country."

He added that the joint military maneuvers between the United States and Honduras, and the U.S. fleet off the Central American coasts, are "a gun pointed at the temples of the Contadora Group's negotiations."

The foremost Nicaraguan diplomat believes that the maneuvers, scheduled to begin in August, "are the first of their kind in Central America's history."

In conclusion, D'Escoto reiterated that general elections will be held in Nicaragua in 1985.

Mexican, Salvadoran Statements

PA281911 Paris AFP in Spanish 1718 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Panama City, 28 Jul (AFP) -- Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena warned today in Panama that the discussion of Central American problems must be held first at regional bodies because otherwise "the Latin American juridical system will be violated."

The Salvadoran Government upholds the idea that conflicts in the area must be dealt with by the OAS rather than by the United Nations.

Chavez Mena -- who is participating here in the meeting of the five Central American foreign ministers with their four colleagues of the Contadora Group -- asserted that that group's negotiating possibilities have "substantially improved" in the last few days, which gives rise to a "cautious optimism" about the possibility of a peaceful settlement in Central America.

In another development, Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda -- who is also a member of the Contadora team -- said today that the dispatching of U.S. war fleets and Marines to Central America "only contributes to aggravate the already existing climate."

However, he said he has "hopes" that these military maneuvers in the area's seas and in Honduran territory will not entail "elements that will harm the Contadora actions and spirit."

SUAZO COMMENTS ON MILITARY MANEUVERS TO PRESIDENTS

PA290038 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova said yesterday that the U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers that will begin next month must not frighten anyone. These maneuvers are not intended to threaten any country:

"We have held a wide-ranging, sincere, and cordial meeting and we have assessed the Central American situation. The foreign ministers will be meeting in Panama tomorrow and [words indistinct]. In Honduras we have a great desire for peace, which we have reiterated before the Colombian and Panamanian presidents [words indistinct]. We have a democratic process that is supported by our people and the Armed Forces and we want to maintain this democratic process."

The Honduran president said that the U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers are not intended to hinder the peace negotiations going on the region.

"This is simply not so. We are going to hold combined exercises with the U.S. Army; this is not the first time, and other countries have also carried out such exercises. Venezuela has done it, and I believe Panama has also had maneuvers. I don't think that any reporter should be frightened by these maneuvers. The first maneuvers we had, the Ahuas Tara I, were suspended and now we are simply reinitiating Ahuas Tara. This is not a threat."

President Suazo Cordova also stressed that Honduras will never attack a neighboring country:

"That's up to them. Ask the Nicaraguan junta whether they plan to attack. We will attack no one, but we are willing to repel any attack from any source."

These statements were made by Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova yesterday when he was bidding farewell to the presidents of Colombia and Panama, who visited Honduras for 4 and 1/2 hours yesterday.

FURTHER ON BETANCUR, DE LA ESPRIELLA IN GUATEMALA

U.S., Soviet Positions Awaited

PA281640 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0538 GMT 28 Jul 83

[By Carlos Rodolfo Mobil]

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 27 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan President General Efrain Rios Montt said tonight after meeting with his Colombian and Panamanian counterparts that the countries in the area are waiting for the positions the United States and the Soviet Union will adopt in regard to Central American problems.

A few minutes before leaving Guatemala tonight, Colombian President Belisario Betancur and Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella held a news conference and expressed pleasure "over the result of our talks."

"We -- Colombia, Guatemala, and Panama -- are marching hand in hand. We have gone through El Salvador and Honduras, but remain on the watch for reactions from the White House and Moscow, via Havana," Rios Montt said while discussing the troubled situation in the area.

Raising his voice, the Guatemalan president asked his Panamanian and Colombian colleagues to use their experience to help bring maturity to the Central American countries, but made it clear that "we will solve" the region's problems.

"Please, Messrs Presidents, don't give us formulas to solve our problems; give us enlightment and opinions, so we can march on," Rios Montt stressed.

He added: "You must prepare us to walk with your experience, but do not prepare the way for us; we want to forge our own path as we go along. You must help us."

For their part, the Colombian and Panamanian presidents limited themselves to a general review of their swift tour through El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala.

Role of Panama Meeting Noted

PA282019 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] A summit between the presidents of the five Central American countries and the four of the Contadora Group might depend on the conclusions and agreements reached by the foreign ministers of these countries who will begin a new round of talks in Panama today on measures that could be applied to achieve peace in the area, Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella said before leaving Guatemala last night.

Colombian President Belisario Betancur said he had come to our country, together with the Panamanian president, as a pilgrim for peace. During his speech at the Guatemalan Air Force's Protocol Room last night, he described the work of the Contadora Group members as that of pilgrims for peace. He said that peace is in the hands of the leaders of each country.

After the statements by the Colombian and Panamanian presidents, Guatemalan President General Efrain Rios Montt said that friendly countries must help shed light on the solutions to the problems, but must not give formulas. He noted that, at the risk of sounding repetitious, one must once again stress that there is a desire to solve the problems through efforts and dedication.

President de la Espriella referred to Rios Montt's intention to struggle so that his country can achieve democratization as soon as possible. Apparently the political opening, due to its importance, was the main topic of conversation by Rios Montt during his meeting with the visiting presidents, even though they had come here to discuss matters related to peace in Central America, as we gathered from their remarks.

MONGE ON CONTADORA, MEETING WITH HERRERA CAMPINS

PA282352 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge said that the Contadora meeting must produce actions that will prevent grave developments in the Central American region. When asked what he expected of the Contadora Group meeting that will be held in Panama this weekend, President Monge said that Costa Rica's position has been explained by Foreign Minister Volio and expressed hope that solutions will be found that will prevent a serious situation in the region. President Monge said that everyone fears the outbreak of war between Honduras and Nicaragua, and that this must be avoided at all costs. He felt hopeful, however, that the Contadora and Central American foreign ministers will arrive at a formula that will solve the current situation in the region.

Meanwhile, a meeting between Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins could take place in the next few days. The Costa Rican president admitted that he has been in contact by telephone with President Herrera Campins, particularly since the Contadora Group summit meeting in Cancun. Monge added that he received a telephone call from the Venezuelan President this week informing him of Herrera Campins' upcoming trip to several Central American countries, within the framework of the Contadora Group's efforts. However, Monge did not specify where the meeting would be held, whether in San Jose or in Caracas.

BRIEFS

BISHOPS' RESOLUTION -- The 50 Latin American bishops who took part in the Coordination Conference of the Latin American Episcopal Council [CELAM) have issued a vigorous resolution that condemns violence in all its forms and urges that the independence and autonomy of all nations on the continent be respected. The bishops closed 7 days of discussions today. They expressed their support for all initiatives leading to peace. [Summary] [Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1744 GMT 23 Jul 83 PA]

RESPONSE TO PEREZ DE CUELLAR, UN STRATEGY VIEWED

PY290211 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Jul 83 p 9

[Text] Argentina will restate its intention to negotiate with Britain over the Malvinas Islands but will also list all its complaints about British aggression, next week when it answers UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's letter urging both countries to resume talks on the conflict, Foreign Ministry sources said yesterday.

The sources added that politicians "are not scheduled" to attend the next UN General Assembly next September in order to support Argentina's claim over the Malvinas, thus amending what appeared to be an invitation by Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari last week. The sources also said President Reynaldo Bignone would not be attending the UN meeting either.

Perez de Cuellar wrote to Buenos Aires and London calling on both governments to continue negotiations over the South Atlantic archipelago saying: "The sooner negotiations begin, the better the chances for a fair and permanent solution (to the conflict)."

INTERIOR MINISTER, OPPOSITION AIR AMNESTY VIEWS

PY271743 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0115 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Jul (TELAM) -- Interior Minister Llamil Reston told a group of democratic leaders tonight that the national pacification law of the armed forces will be approved in August.

Reston told them that this law includes all events related to the antisubversive war, but that it did not include those who had become rich through public office. Reston received the following leaders tonight in his Government House office: Carlos Ure, Jose Manuel Avellaneda, Hilario Muruzabal, and Roberto Azaretto, who told the minister how awkward it would be to approve this law.

Ure, who acted as spokesman for the group, told TELAM that General Reston told them on referring to the abuses committed by military personnel that there are approximately 200 persons facing trial at Caseros prison, including personnel of the armed forces, security organizations, and other persons who are being held there by decision of the judges for committing abuses in actions against subversion.

The minister also told the group that there are 7,200 persons who had been detained and put at the disposal of the national executive branch but are now at liberty in our country, that 360 persons are serving either civilian or military sentences, and that 216 citizens had decided to leave the country.

The visitors also told Reston that the amnesty law would not contribute anything to peaceful coexistence.

RESTON MEETS PASTORAL TEAM; COMMUNIQUES ISSUED

Government Communique

PY290016 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1259 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text of official communique released after meeting held by social-economic cabinet and the Bishopric Social Pastoral Committee on 27 July]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Jul (NA) -- The national government, which has always been responsive to the situations and ideas of the various sectors of Argentine society, today invited the Bishopric Social Pastoral Committee to meet with Interior Minister General Llamil Reston and the socioeconomic cabinet for the purpose of learning about the proposals and ideas that have been submitted to it and that reflect the thinking of major political, union, and private sectors.

At the same time, the members of the pastoral team were informed of the policies and measures that the current government has implemented since it took over on 1 July 1982 in connection with the main issues that were raised.

The international economic crisis and the floods are some of the negative factors that have influenced the socioeconomic policy.

Also, ever since it took over, the government has been convinced that the recovery of our nation can only be achieved through a responsible joint effort by all sectors.

Therefore, particular attention has been paid to the task undertaken by the pastoral team in keeping with the reconciliation effort made by the Argentine church.

Today, as this transition toward the institutionalization of our country is entering its final stage, it becomes particularly important that all sectors help achieve an atmosphere of social peace that can contribute to the improvement of the present situation, on the basis of a realistic approach and without raising false expectations, so that the next constitutional government may receive the country in the best possible conditions.

In this regard, the Social Pastoral Committee has been informed of the government's willingness to discuss the issues that were raised, and has been asked to help maintain the dialogue with all sectors and to broaden its scope in order to attain the above objectives.

Thus, the government is once again showing its willingness to maintain a dialogue and to reach an agreement that could set the course leading to social coexistence and solidarity in an effort to contribute to a smooth transition period toward the fundamental objective of restoring democracy.

Social Pastoral Communique

PY282012 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1245 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Jul (NA) -- The Social Pastoral Committee of the church disclosed that with the delivery of the proposals and declarations of various sectors of the national sphere to the government yesterday, "the difficult and not always well understood task" carried out by the bishops in favor of those requests "has ended."

In a communique issued yesterday at the end of a meeting held at the Finance Ministry with the socioeconomic team, the Social Pastoral Committee pointed out that it requested from the government "its utmost understanding and sensitivity regarding the situation which many of our brothers are enduring."

The text of the church communique reads as follows:

"This afternoon the members of the Social Pastoral Committee attended a meeting with the socioeconomic cabinet of the armed forces' government in response to an invitation from the president of the nation.

"The difficult and not always well understood task carried out by the members of the episcopal team, always attempting to contribute to the reconciliation of the Argentine people, ends with this meeting.

"We have submitted the various proposals and declarations from various sectors of the national sphere to the government. We have also requested greater understanding and sensitivity in view of the situation which many of our brothers are enduring.

"As we have stated again and again, we cannot and could not give our opinion on the nature and value of the various proposals. We are shepherds and not technicians.

"We have acted as mediators, at the request of labor organizations, between the political parties and other sectors of the national sphere.

"We have concluded our task by delivering the result of our mediation to the government of the nation. Although we have not given our opinion on strategic methods, which are beyond our specific task as shepherds, we are aware of the needs of our people, especially those who suffer greater needs and are neglected.

"The preferential treatment for the needy, which the Latin American church has reasserted in the Puebla document, encourages us to comfort those who feel isolated and to voice their problems.

"We ask forgiveness for the imperfections of our task, which are characteristic of our human limitations. We appreciate all the support and understanding which our fellow citizens have shown us.

"We trust that the government will resort to all the means at hand to strengthen social peace, the necessary basis to start a stable democratic life.

"The documents of the Argentine Episcopate clearly point out the principles which will allow us to fulfill ourselves as a true national community.

"We pray to the Lord, through the virgin of Lujan, to illuminate all of us in achieving well being."

BUSINESSMEN TERM WEHBE TAX PROPOSALS 'A JOKE'

PY290148 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Jul 83 p 9

[Text] A tax reform reportedly under study by the government was the target of severe criticism yesterday by leading businessmen who went as far as to accuse the economy minister of seeking to destabilize the future constitutionally elected government.

According to a report published by a Buenos Aires daily yesterday, the tax reform package was to include a new tax on petroleum, the halving of the Value Added Tax (VAT) and income tax would be increased twofold -- the normal rate would go up and an emergency tax would be applied as well.

With the new tax on petroleum, the government will attempt to cover the deficit in the collection of VAT, businessmen pointed out, but they warned that this new alternative will speed up inflation.

Carlos Bulgheroni, one of the directors of the Bridas business group, said an increase in income tax would be a mistake, pointing out that it would mean "collecting taxes now which should be collected by the upcoming administration later on," which forecasts, he said, "a drop in government income for 1984."

The president of the Committee for the Coordination of Trade Management Activities (CAME), Juan Carlos Lightowler Stalhberg, called the economic measures under study "a joke." The country's economy "seems to be in the hands of a group of drunkards," Stalhberg said, and he pointed to the government's apparent "passivity in allowing 'call money' operations to go higher than 35 percent a month."

The measures are aimed at "throwing the upcoming democratic government out of balance," the president of the Association of Cigarette Vendors, Toyshops, Bookstores and Retail Shops (ACLIBAM), Manuel Outeirino said.

According to the newspaper report, the new tax on crude oil would be "something below 60 percent," while taxes on so-called "luxury" items would also be raised, as well as punitory interests on tax defaults."

If the Treasury cannot increase (tax) collection "we'll head straight for hyperinflation," an Economy Ministry source warned yesterday.

"It is like running the duster over the lampshade, and letting the dust fall on the desktop," an angry Stalhberg told the press. "All they are doing is to move the dirt from one place to another," he said, adding that the measures reportedly under study "are not really a tax reform but instead originate in the need to collect taxes, and since VAT collection is dwindling and is very difficult to control, alternative taxes, more easy to collect, are being sought. "A tax on crude oil is something nobody can evade, and even if consumption drops by 10 percent, collection on the remaining 90 percent is very easy," he pointed out.

FACTIONS PREPARE FOR UPCOMING ELECTIONS

CGT To Support Legal Regime

PY281832 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1855 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Cordoba, 26 Jul (NA) -- Saul Ubaldini, secretary general of the General Confederation of Labor of the Argentine Republic [CGT-RA], stated today that the CGT-RA will support the next constitutional government even if it is not a Peronist one.

"You can bet your life on that," Ubaldini answered when he was asked whether the CGT would support the next constitutional authorities regardless of which party they belong to.

Ubaldini made these remarks here during the program "The Country Asks", which is broadcast by television Channel 10 of this capital. "As Peron said, we either solve this problem all together or not at all," Ubaldini stated on referring to the position the CGT would adopt in case the next government is not Peronist.

Ubaldini also used two slogans to confirm his statement, indicating that "The winner must govern and the loser must help," and added that "The majorities must respect the minority groups." On referring to the multiparty system, he said that "it will have to turn into a multisectorial group and responsibly support the democratic process."

Peronists To Back Alfonsin

PY281835 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1557 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Salta, 27 Jul (NA) -- Today Peronist union leader Rogelio Papagno stated that his sector will support Raul Alfonsin -- should he be elected president -- so long as he "fulfills his promises."

Papagno also stated that "from his personal point of view" the vice presidential candidate for the Justicialist Party should be a member of the 62 organizations.

Papagno said that "should Alfonsin be elected president of the republic, I believe all us Argentines should support him, especially the labor sector, so long as he finds the long-desired solutions." He added that "We will support him if he fulfills all the promises he is making during his campaign," but pointed out that "We will struggle against him if not."

Papagno's statements add up to the same thing as those made yesterday by Saul Ubaldini, head of the General Confederation of Labor of the Argentine Republic. Ubaldini stated that his sector would support the Radical leader should Alfonsin be elected president.

Socialist Parties To Merge

PY281533 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2100 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 27 Jul 83 (DYN) -- Today the Unified Socialist Party [PSU] and the Authentic Socialist Party [PSA] announced that they will merge in order to form a confederation to develop a joint electoral policy with common candidates in order to "give a decided impetus to the establishment of a national front which will be the programmatic expression of the desires of the working class and Argentine people." The presidency of the brand new "PSA-PSU socialist alliance" will be shared by the leaders of the two parties, Victor Garcia Costa and Simon Alberto Lazara. Among the priority tasks will be that of holding "talks with the Argentine Socialist Confederation headed by Hector T. Polino, "which has been in recess."

Federal Party Recognized

PY281538 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1312 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Jul (NA) -- Today federal judge Eduardo Marquardt, who is empowered to hear electoral cases, decided to recognize the Federal Party headed by Francisco Manrique since it has fulfilled all the requirements established by the statute on political parties. Judge Marquardt held that the party's declaration of principles, platform, and charter conform to the legal requirements and that it has obtained the minimum number of members according to the information supplied by Horacio Creo Bay, the party's national trustee.

MINISTER SEES NO THREAT IN U.S. NAVAL MANEUVERS

PY290011 Paris AFP in Spanish 2012 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 28 Jul (AFP) -- Brazilian Navy Minister Admiral Maximiano da Fonseca said today that the presence of U.S. warships in Central American waters poses no threat to the region, despite the great tension existing between Nicaragua and the United States. The minister said that the main effect of the presence of U.S. warships in the Caribbean will be of a psychological nature, dismissing the possibilities of a war.

CHEYSSON OUTLINES FRENCH POSITION OF FALKLANDS

PY281306 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0330 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Brasilia, 27 Jul (EFE) -- French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson today condemned in advance any attempt to again put the Malvinas conflict on a war footing.

Cheysson explained this position that has been adopted by the Socialist government of France during a press conference when he was asked about the alleged British military buildup in the South Atlantic.

"The Malvinas question is a political problem concerning sovereignty that requires a political debate, and in this respect, the sending of nuclear submarines will contribute nothing," he added.

Cheysson concluded a 2-day official visit to Brasilia tonight. According to the French minister, he discussed, among other matters, the Malvinas problem wiht his Brazilian colleague, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro.

The French foreign minister proposed that UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who "managed the Malvinas problem with vision and responsibility, be given a leading role in getting the parties involved in the problem to sit down and discuss it."

According to the minister, neither the Malvinas problem nor the Central American conflicts will be resolved by sending warships.

"France believes, and here we have agreed with Brazil, that Argentina committed a mistake when it undertook the problem with military methods. The same mistake must not be made in reverse," Cheysson said, referring to Great Britain.

PAPER SCORES FRENCH, EEC TRADE PROTECTIONISM

PY281859 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Jul 83 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "France and Ourselves"]

[Text] French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, who is currently visiting us, will take advantage of his trip to Brazil to propose the idea that the resurgence of the world economy must be carried out primarily by the developing countries and thus be less dependent on the United States. According to our Paris-based correspondent, Reali Junior, the minister has a plan that proposes an annual injection of $50 billion into Third World projects, using resources of the developed countries that would be channelled through international credit organizations, including the IMF.

It is difficult to know whether the minister believes in the viability of this plan or whether his proposal is nothing more than a stratagem within the complex diplomatic game in which the trade interests of the United States clash with those of the EEC, which has serious negative repercussions on the economies of the developing countries. Truly, it would be naive to believe that Mr Claude Cheysson considers viable a project that would need to count on the immense good will of the countries that are today entrenched behind protectionist barriers, barriers which are increasingly more solid and resistant. How can one reconcile the contents of a proposal of this nature with the demands of the EEC countries, especially those of France, that are adopting rigid obstructionist positions in trade negotiations, which have the aim of at least maintaining the prices of raw materials that are vital for the development of the economies of the Third World countries?

Let us take, for example, the case of sugar. Up to the present time, the EEC, headed by France, has blocked all negotiation for regulating the international sugar market and it has adopted a perverse policy of low prices that are highly subsidized. Consequently, the EEC cut the price of sugar on the international market and this has led small countries, such as the Central American ones that depend on the market for foreign currency resources, into very serious situations. The EEC currently expends more than $14 billion on internal agricultural subsidies, of which no less than $1.2 billion is for sugar. This has obliged countries such as Brazil to apply $600 million per year in subsidies just to remain in the market. And to make the situation even worse, the EEC itself maintains a sugar stock of 5 million tons without any possibility of placing it anywhere, thus lowering even more the price of sugar. After years of resistance the EEC reluctantly agreed to participate in the negotiations for a new international sugar agreement, thus maintaining, at least up to the present time, a position that cannot be accepted by the producer countries.

This aggressive trade policy against the Third World is not limited only to sugar. It is known, for example, that some European countries are now making preparations to get a reduction of 1 U.S. cent per pound on the price of coffee during the next OIC [International Coffee Organization] meeting. Only developing countries produce this raw material, which is maintaining its price on the international market. Consequently, producer countries will lose approximately $70 million per year, a sum that is considerable for developing countries, but insignificant for the industrial powers.

We could cite other examples, such as the suspension of the import of Brazilian steel, which is the indirect result of the EEC-U.S. agreement, and the stumbling blocks to the purchase of textiles and shoes, among others, all of which reveal the undisguised lack of interest that the EEC countries have in the economies of the developing countries when individual interests are at stake.

There is no doubt that a plan for the injection of $50 billion per year into the developing countries as a starting point for the resurgence of the world economy would be excellent, in principle. In sum, we find that it will be difficult to implement such a plan within the current international context. If the industrialized nations, including France, sincerely intend to cooperate with the developing nations, they must first adopt a more benign trade policy. They must try to make the protectionist barriers less rigid, or at least not force down, as they are doing now, the prices of the main exports of the developing nations thus engaging in an antagonistic and senseless competition. It is in this competition that the cause of the crisis currently being experienced by the Third World resides.

BUSINESSMEN HOPEFUL OVER U.S. STEEL QUOTAS

PY281938 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 22 Jul 83 p 20

[Text] Sao Paulo -- Brazil is expecting preferential treatment from the United States, which has established a quota system for the import of special types of steel. The Brazilian request has already been submitted to the Department of Commerce. According to Marcos Dinis, the export director of Eletrometal, Brazilian businessmen believe that the preferential treatment will promote a 25 percent increase, when compared with last year's figures, in the external sales of special types of steel.

The following are the main national firms that supply the United States with special types of steel: Eletrometal, Acos Villares, Acos Finos Piratini, Acos Nossa Senhora Aparecida and Acesita. The last mentioned firm stated the day before yesterday that it will not be affected. From the moment that President Reagan determined a restriction on the import of special types of steel, the Finance Ministry and businessmen, with the aid of Itamaraty, have been studying the situation.

The Brazilian request must receive an answer from the Department of Commerce within 60 days. Jose Dinis, Eletrometal president, has stressed that during the past 6 months there have been no deals with the United States in special types of steel, but that now, with the setting up of a quota system, paradoxically, "matters can improve." Eletrometal exports special types of steel and other alloys for the hydraulic systems of U.S. military helicopters, such as the Sikorsky.

Dinis has said that we are hoping for an increase of at least 25 percent in the export of stainless steel bars. 4,780 tons were sent to the United States in 1982, which amounts to 3.2 percent of the U.S. market. Some 1,140 tons of stainless steel rods and 2,803 tons of stainless steel for the manufacture of tools were also exported.

With a 25 percent increase in the export of stainless steel, the total would amount to 4,985 tons: 1,715 tons of stainless steel rods and 3,400 tons of stainless for the manufacture of tools. Marcos Dinis and other businessmen have stated that the export of stainless steel rods "could increase by 50 percent over last year's figures."

PETROLEUM COOPERATION WITH PRC INCREASED

PY281931 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Jul 83 p 13

[Excerpts] A PRC team made up of 10 technicians from the PRC oil corporation will be in Brazil next month to receive training by Petrobras in offshore oil drilling. The training will be carried out in the Campos basin where Petrobras has a world record in offshore drilling.

The presence of PRC technicians in the Campos basin is part of an increasing exchange in the oil sector between Brazil and the PRC. Braspetro, [Petrobras International Inc.] a subsidiary of Petrobras, is prospecting for oil along the seacoast in the southern region of China, while Interbras [Petrobras International Trade, Inc.] -- another Petrobras subsidiary -- is increasing its exports to the PRC market.

A Petrobras advisor reported last night that Brazilian oil imports from the PRC have increased 100 percent in the last few weeks since instead of 20,000 barrels per day Brazil is now importing 40,000 barrels per day. However, he refused to disclose at what price Brazil is purchasing oil from the PRC since he said that the transaction deals with the purchase of Brazilian products, including iron ore. Thus, Petrobras confirmed the statement issued by PRC Councilor Chen Dehe, who said that the PRC is interested in selling more oil to Brazil.

PINOCHET FORWARDS PERSONAL LETTER TO POPE

PY281322 Paris AFP in Spanish 2241 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 27 Jul (AFP) -- It was officially reported today in Santiago that Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet had sent a personal message to Pope John Paul II on the border conflict between Chile and Argentina over the southern zones of the Beagle Channel. The message to the pope, who has been acting as mediator in the conflict for 4 years, was handed over today by the chief of state to the papal nuncio, Msgr Angelo Sodano.

Although the text of the letter was not initially available, diplomatic sources stated that Pinochet had confirmed in the letter the Chilean willingness to sign a permanent treaty for peace and friendship with Argentina. Msgr Sodano admitted that the mediation issue was discussed during his 15-minute meeting with Pinochet at La Moneda Palace, though he declined to refer to the content of the letter to the pope.

PRESIDENT DENIES REPORTS OF CABINET CHANGES

PY281535 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] President Pinochet has categorically denied reports of Cabinet changes. Minutes before the Cabinet meeting, the president noted that he did not know where these reports came from.

Earlier in the day, Interior Minister Enrique Montero had also denied reports of Cabinet changes published in a Santiago daily today.

U.S. ADMIRAL DISCUSSES JOINT UNITAS MANEUVERS

PY281509 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] The U.S. Atlantic Fleet commander, Admiral Wesley McDonald, had ended his visit to Chile. During his stay in Chile, the high-ranking U.S. Navy chief held meetings with high-ranking government and Navy officials, was decorated by the Chilean Navy commander, and visited ASMAR [naval docks and yards] installations in Talcahuano. He also discussed issues pertaining to the forthcoming UNITAS maneuvers to be carried out in August.

Admiral McDonald left Chile aboard Navy plane C3 [name indistinct] for Bogota.

ADVERSE REACTION TO PLEBISCITE IDEA NOTED

PY281652 Paris AFP in Spanish 2155 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 27 Jul (AFP) -- According to persistent reports circulating in Santiago political circles, the first adverse reactions began to emerge today in Chile regarding the possible announcement of a plebiscite by General Augusto Pinochet's government.

Up to the present time, the rumor has not deserved any comment in official circles, but the opposition weekly HOY announced it on the front page of today's issue.

The magazine announced that the plebiscite was proposed to the government by its advisers as a consequence of the 3 days of national protest that labor and political opposition sectors have organized during the past 3 months demanding the reestablishment of democracy.

General Gustavo Leigh, a former member of the military junta -- whose disagreements with President Pinochet began precisely when he opposed the first plebiscite that was held 5 years ago -- has said: I believe there is no need to submit a peace treaty with Argentina to a plebiscite because it would mean asking whether one prefers life or death.

On his part, Patricio Aylwin, a former president of the Senate and a leader of the opposition Christian Democratic Party, has stressed: A plebiscite is only justified when the country is divided on a subject, but there is no disagreement regarding the problem with Argentina, because we all want a peace treaty.

Luis Bossay, a representative of the Social Democrats who was once a presidential candidate, has said that the result of an eventual plebiscite would yield unanimous support for peace with the neighboring country, but he warned that nobody could interpret it as support for the policy of this government.

Catholic Church spokesmen expressed their scepticism today regarding the advantage of another consultation, because they said: "It would only contribute to extending the stages for Chile's return to democracy." The church objected to the procedures and validity of the results of previous plebiscites

PRODEN SCORES RENEGOTIATION OF FOREIGN DEBT

PY281816 Paris AFP in Spanish 2030 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Santiago, 26 Jul (AFP) -- A group opposed to the military regime of President Augusto Pinochet warned today that the payment of credits granted to Chile by foreign banks will be uncertain under a democratic regime. The National Development Project [PRODEN], a committee which acts as spokesman for the dissident political group made up of leftists and rightists, stated that the renegotiation of the debt is supported by unconstitutional laws that the new rulers will necessarily have to reject.

At the end of 1982, Chile declared itself incapable of paying the $18 billion (official estimate) it owes to more than 600 foreign banks. In order to gain agreement on holding a renegotiation, Chile had to commit the state to guaranteeing [the results of] the renegotiation.

A decree effective this week authorized government support in order to cover past and future commitments up to $7.7 billion, 75 percent of which belong to the private sector.

This step will accelerate the signing of a new program for the cancellation of interests and amortizations which is currently undergoing a final revision in New York by creditors headed by the Hannover Bank.

The law that grants state endorsement, something unprecedented in Chilean history, abolishes national sovereignty and benefits the private enterprises which engaged in very bad deals and incurred losses, and which are now trying to place on all Chileans the burden of the foreign debt, PRODEN stated.

This opposition committee, which supports the idea of submitting the renegotiation of the foreign debt to a plebiscite, stated that it will request the annulment of the renegotiation.

PRODEN added that Chile's real debt amounts to $31 billion, an amount which the country will never be able to pay and it will thus be forced to put all its revenues into the servicing of this debt. In order to survive, the country will continuously be overwhelmed with debts. It will have to renegotiate again and again in a vicious circle as the payments come due.

IMF GRANTS REQUEST SUBMITTED BY GOVERNMENT

PY280330 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] The IMF has granted a request submitted by the Chilean Government. Therefore, Chile will be able to receive the disbursements corresponding to May and August provided for by the standby agreement signed in January; Chile will also be able to conclude agreements with the international banking community for the rescheduling of foreign debt amortizations falling due in 1983 and 1984 and for obtaining additional loans for $1.3 billion.

In this regard, the Central Bank has issued a communique and a document explaining that the board of directors of the IMF has agreed to the Chilean request for what is known as a waiver [given in English]. The IMF decision has allowed Chile to temporarily disregard some of the conditions established by the standby agreement signed on 10 January 1983. Those conditions concern reserve decline and fiscal deficit. The Chilean Government's proposal predicts the IMF conditions can be met in September. The standby agreement includes IMF support for Chile's economic program as well as financial aid totaling $550 million.

In its [word indistinct] resolution, the board of directors of the IMF noted that since March, Chile has complied with the conditions agreed upon with the IMF in the so-called provisional operational program, which the Chilean Government designed in order to resume compliance with the original standby agreement conditions at a later date. The IMF decision has enabled Chile to receive the disbursements corresponding to May and August provided for by the standby agreement. In addition, the Central Bank reports, the IMF decision will enable Chile to conclude agreements with the international banking community for the rescheduling of foreign debt amortizations falling due in 1983 and 1984. Also, Chile will be able to obtain substantial additional financial resources.

Chilean economic officials believe that the agreements with the IMF reflect the confidence that the international financial community has in Chile's economic program.

The Central Bank communique concludes by saying that the external resources that may be obtained on the basis of the agreement that will be signed with the international banking community will help overcome the economic recession, thus strengthening internal and external confidence even more.

BRIEFS

LITHIUM RESERVES -- The Production Development Corporation has reported that the Atacama mines hold 40 percent of the world's lithium reserves. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Jul 83 PY]

HURTADO TO VISIT DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 1 AUGUST

PA271858 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] It has been reported in Santo Domingo that Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado is expected in the Dominican Republic on 1 August in response to an invitation from Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco.

President Hurtado will be the only president attending the meeting of personal delegates of Latin American presidents and chiefs of state, who will discuss the economic situation in the region. The meeting will take place in Santo Domingo 1 and 2 August.

During his visit, President Hurtado will be received by the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies at a joint session in the National Assembly room at the congressional building.

MINISTERS RESIGN TO RUN IN UPCOMING ELECTIONS

PA282212 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2041 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Quito, 28 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- Ecuadorean Defense Minister General Jorge Maldonado said today that he had resigned from his office, while the government spokesman announced that three more Cabinet members will resign in the next few hours.

Maldonado told reporters that "I have fulfilled my duties as a soldier and a citizen," and added that "the military institution needs change; as my duty has been discharged, I am retiring."

Maldonado made this statement at the end of a military ceremony in which Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado approved the promotion of General Jorge Arciniegas, who has been mentioned as Maldonado's successor.

Government spokesman Ernesto Alban told reporters that in addition to Maldonado, Agriculture Minister Carlos Vallejo, Minister of the Presidency Vladimir Serrano, and Housing National Junta President Ricardo Davaldos will also resign.

The three men, members of the officialist Popular Democratic Party, will resign to run as candidates in the January general election.

According to the current legislation, all candidates must resign at least 6 months before the elections.

Rear Admiral Raul Jaramillo, manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation, told reporters that he will resign "for professional reasons," which have to do with his upcoming promotion in the Ecuadorean Navy.

BETANCUR: CENTRAL AMERICAN SITUATION 'GRAVE'

PA290122 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Bogota -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur asserted early this morning that the entire Central American situation is grave and explosive but that, at the same time, the entire area is seeking and yearning for peace.

The Colombian head of state returned to Bogota at 0300 after an intensive 12-hour trip to El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. The Colombian president was accompanied by Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella.

On his arrival at the military airport in an exclusive statement for CARACOL, President Betancur said that his trip was the result of a decision made in Cancun, Mexico, by the presidents of the Contadora Group -- Colombia, Mexico, Penama, and Venezuela -- who agreed that each would make personal contacts with the presidents of the countries in conflict. President Betancur added that these high-level personal contacts among the Contadora Group and Central American heads of state have not yet concluded. He stressed that yesterday's rapid meetings were the result of the Cancun decision to hold them before the Contadora Group foreign ministers meet today in Panama. Following this meeting in Panama, the Contadora Group ministers will meet with all of the area's foreign ministers.

As for U.S. President Ronald Reagan's reply to the Cancun declaration, which he received in Tegucigalpa last night from Richard Stone, ambassador at large for Central America, President Betancur would not specify, but he did comment that the position is constructive. The matter is delicate but the outlook is hopeful in terms of Central American efforts, he concluded.

M-19 FREES OFFICIAL WITH MESSAGE FOR PRESIDENT

PA271553 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Bogota -- After remaining nearly 24 hours in the hands of alleged members of the M-19 [19 April Movement], engineer Paolo Lugari (Castrellon) was released. Lugari has a message from the subversive organization for President Belisario Betancur in which the M-19 makes charges and demands in connection with the reconstruction programs for El Cauca.

Lugari (Castrellon), an engineer and scientist, was kidnapped Monday evening by several men who initially claimed to be agents of the state's security organizations. They put him in a vehicle and took him to an area presumably located outside of Bogota. According to the initial reports, Lugari, the presidential adviser for the reconstruction of El Cauca, was surrounded at all times by six armed and hooded men commanded by an individual who was identified as Commander Roque.

Yesterday evening, journalist Elena Escalante was taken to the place where Lugari (Castrellon) was being held. The members of the extremist group then gave an interview to Escalante. Later, at about 1900, both the engineer and the journalist were released near the (Milenta) neighborhood, in southwestern Bogota. Lugari (Castrellon), who looked tired because he was unable to sleep during his entire stay with the guerrillas, confirmed that he had a message in his possession from the M-19 to President Betancur related to the current state of the reconstruction projects for El Cauca.

During his detention, the M-19 members interrogated Lugari (Castrellon) at length about the plans underway in Popayan and other towns affected by the 31 March earthquake. The presidential adviser provided them with complete information on the subject.

According to an anonymous phone call to this station, Lugari (Castrellon) was kidnapped by members of the Julio Pena squad of the clandestine extremist organization's William de Jesus Parra military forces.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FUNDING -- Government official Fabio Bermudez has announced that the government will invest 43 billion pesos to reactivate the country's economy by means of agricultural development programs. These programs will be important sources of employment in rural areas and will promote production. [Summary] [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jul 83 PA]

TERRORIST ACTS SPARK GOVERNMENT REACTION

State of Emergency Extended

PY281853 Paris AFP in Spanish 1823 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Lima, 28 Jul (AFP) -- It was officially announced at noon today that the Peruvian Government has extended for 60 days the state of emergency which suspends constitutional guarantees throughout the nation in order to continue struggling against the terrorism unleashed by the Shining Path group.

After a brief Cabinet meeting presided over by President Fernando Belaunde, the government decided to extend the exceptional measure as of tomorrow, Friday.

The decree extending the state of emergency indicated that the circumstances which forced the implementation of this measure 2 months ago, for the first time since President Belaunde took office, are still present. At that time, it was explained that repeated sabotage of the national power network demanded a vast police operation to capture the culprits and prevent further activities of this kind.

The constitutional guarantees which will remain suspended in view of the extension of the state of emergency are: inviolability of private residence, free transit through the nation, the right to leave the country, the right to meet peacefully and unarmed, and the provision that no one can be arrested without a warrant issued by the appropriate judge.

Belaunde Calls for Death Penalty

PY290012 Paris AFP in Spanish 2230 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Lima, 28 Jul (AFP) -- A solemn request for the reinstatement of the death penalty in Peru was addressed to the National Congress this afternoon by President Fernando Belaunde Terry as an introduction to this yearly message on the occasion of national independence day.

Belaunde charged that a new type of war has appeared, consisting of the introduction into Latin America of conflicts which are not its own and which are inspired by foreign influence and financing, as he said in direct reference to the terrorism which has been going on since he took over power in this country.

He added: This conspiracy against the established order, in which courageous defenders of order as well as civilians have fallen, as is the case of the victims of my party, shows that the majority of the nation stands together to defend the democratic order.

This request which I address to the Congress, he summed up, is the same as has been made to me by weeping widows and children of noble sentiments, deeply hurt by the criminal acts to which their parents have fallen victims.

The president expressed his conviction that in the end the death penalty will be applied in the same limited way as occurred when it was in force under the former constitution.

Terrorist Acts Detailed

PY281820 Paris AFP in Spanish 1518 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Lima, 28 Jul (AFP) -- Police sources reported in Lima today that five cities of Ica Department, south of Lima, were blacked out last night when two high tension pylons were blown up. Meanwhile, in Ayacucho, a bridge was destroyed. At the same time, six bombs that had been placed in the Transport and Communications Ministry restrooms in Lima were deactivated by the police after ministry personnel were evacuated from the building.

Last night the cities of Ica, Pisco, Nazca, Palapa, and Marcona were blacked out when commando units of the Shining Path group blew up two high tension pylons of the Mantaro hydroelectric dam power network, the police reported.

The police also reported that the main bridge of the Ayacucho-Huanta highway was blown up, although the source did not specify whether it was totally or partially destroyed.

Furthermore, a passenger plane was unable to land in Ayacucho airport on Wednesday because extremists had dynamited the beginning of the runway.

Resort Destroyed

PY281840 Paris AFP in Spanish 1733 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Ayacucho, 28 Jul (AFP) -- The local police reported today that the Luisiana tourist resort, some 200 km north of Ayacucho, was destroyed on Tuesday night by approximately 200 terrorists. The police said that the establishment was owned by Popular Action Deputy Luis Parodi, and added that the terrorist attack caused damage worth 1.5 billion soles ($882,000).

BRIEFS

BUBONIC PLAGUE -- Lima, 21 Jul (TELAM/ANSA) -- At least 20 persons have died during the past few days as a consequence of bubonic plague in the districts of Chocan, Ambacal, and Gigante, in the northern Peruvian Provinc of Ayabaca, which has been seriously affected by extensive, long-term flooding. The report was released by the Lima afternoon paper EXTRA, which indicated that large numbers of rodents infected by the Yersin bacillus have appeared in the region. [Text] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Jul 83 PY]

YUGOSLAV BANK LOAN APPROVED -- Lima, 14 Jul (AFP) -- Today the Peruvian Government approved a line of credit for $150 million offered by the Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation in March 1983 to the Bank of the Nation and to the Financial Development Corporation, both Peruvian state organizations. According to a decree released in this regard, this loan will be paid in 12 years at an annual interest rate of 9.5 percent. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1921 GMT 14 Jul 83 PY]

SOUTH KOREAN COMMANDER ARRIVES -- Lima, 19 Jul (AFP) -- South Korean Navy Commander Iyung Iwan-ho [name as transliterated] arrived here this afternoon for a 2-day visit at the invitation of the Peruvian Navy. He was welcomed at the airport by Vice Admiral Ricardo Zevallos Newton, commander in chief of the Peruvian Navy. Later he greeted Acting President Fernando Schwalb, who is substituting for President Belaunde, who is in Venezuela. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in Spanish 2144 GMT 19 Jul 83 PY]

PRO-GOVERNMENT PAPER SCORES REGIME PRESS ABUSES

PY281526 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2259 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Montevideo, 27 Jul (EFE) -- Today the pro-government daily EL PAIS publicly denounced the increasing interference of the Uruguayan military regime in the right to exercise freedom of the press.

The daily EL PAIS, which supports the Uruguayan military regime installed after the 1973 military coup, pointed out on its editorial page today that "news reports of various kinds which do not even violate any laws are being questioned." The article, which is signed by the three directors of the newspaper, informs the public that for some time now the authorities, through police procedures, have been openly interfering in the right to exercise freedom of the press. The newspaper states that in "increasingly frequent cases journalists are summoned to explain the scope of their reports or reveal the sources of their information."

The three directors of EL PAIS -- Ambassador Martin Aguirre, economist Daniel Rodriguez Larreta, and former President of the Government Council Washington Beltran -- were questioned separately during the past few hours by member of the Montevideo police's information and intelligence department. The directors denounced being subject to long waits and interrogations. According to the directors, the police procedures "to a great extent were offensive and carried out in a way similar to those against common criminals."

In their article, the directors stated that if this type of actoin, "which overlooks even the basic rules of respect," continues to be carried out, "we will refuse to answer any interrogation" in the future.

Chief Editor Felix Carreras was also questioned. He was asked about a report which pointed out the interest revealed by the chief of police in charges made by Julio Sanguinetti, secretary general of the Colorado Party, over the arrest of an advisor. Carreras was asked to reveal his source of information, but refused to do so.

EL PAIS charges coincide with the tightening of measures established by the intelligence services of the Uruguayan regime to control the media. During the last few weeks, several journalists were asked to reveal the sources of information regarding an unauthorized demonstration held by members of the Colorado Party.

Priests Luis Perez and Jorge Osorio of the Uruguayan movement called "Service, Peace and Justice," and Argentine citizen and Nobel Prize winner Javier Perez Esquivel were also questioned by the police last weekend. The priests were questioned about charges made by the movement on the torture of prisoners in Uruguay.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO LEBANON -- The president has named Guiller Stewart as Uruguay's new ambassador to Lebanon. [Summary] [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 7 Jul 83 p 5 PY]

NEW SPANISH AMBASSADOR -- Felix Guillermo Fernandez Shaw Baldassano, the new Spanish ambassador to Uruguay, presented his credentials yesterday to President Gregorio Alvarez. [Summary] [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 14 Jul 83 p 7 PY]

FOREIGN SECRETARY ON CONTADORA GROUP'S EFFORTS

PA280328 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 25 Jul 83 pp 1-A, 17-A

[Article by Juan Gerardo Reyes]

[Text] Despite the tension and threatening statements in Central America, the Contadora Group's diplomatic effort is in force, and I think that the only option for peace in the area is diplomatic, Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda said.

The Mexican official was interviewed at the Museum of History, where he and other Cabinet members attended the inauguration of the "Bolivar in Mexico" exhibit.

When asked if the deployment of the U.S. fleet is an effort to frighten Nicaragua, the official responded that the United States supports the Contadora Group's efforts, and rejected the idea that it is trying to interfere, saying that the fleet is not a war-like threat. However, he emphasized that this is not the right moment for naval maneuvers in the area because they could be misinterpreted. He pointed out that one of the main objectives of the Contadora Group, which will continue to work for peace, is to strengthen diplomatic options in order to solve the conflict and eliminate the danger of aggression.

In Sepulveda's opinion, the Contadora Group does not agree with the deployment of troops to the region because one of the Group's main premises is that there should be neither foreign influence nor an intensification of the arms race on the isthmus. When asked about Ambassador Richard Stone's statement in Panama denying that U.S. support of the Contadora Group is a smokescreen for actions that say otherwise, Bernardo Sepulveda answered:

"I have said on several occasions that we want to strengthen the diplomatic path as a means to a solution, because to the degree that we do so, we will also reduce the danger of war."

The foreign minister concluded by saying: "The way in which all Mexican legislators from all of the parties have supported the Contadora Group's efforts at the Congress is noteworthy. It encourages us to continue our struggle to secure peace in the area."

That evening, Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor attended the gala concert given by the Public Education Secretariat in homage to the Liberator on the bicentennial of his birth.

FOREIGN SECRETARY TO VISIT BRAZIL 1 AUGUST

FL281439 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0055 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 27 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican and Brazilian foreign ministers will meet in Brasilia, Brazil, from 1 to 3 August, to exchange views on the world economy and regional policies, it was reported here today.

The Foreign Secretariat said Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor will meet his Brazilian counterpart Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro and will open an OAS-sponsored course on international law in Rio de Janeiro.

The Foreign Secretariat also reported that Sepulveda Amor will preside over a consultative and coordination meeting of Mexican ambassadors accredited in South American countries to be held in Brasilia on 4-5 August.

GOVERNMENT PROMOTES EXPORTS WITH LOANS

FL281455 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1604 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, 27 July [NOTIMEX] -- Mexico's exports will increase in the next few months as a result of financial support of more than $1,746,000,000 to the industrial sector, the Fund for the Promotion of Exports (FOMEX) has reported.

Luis Malpica de la Madrid, director of FOMEX, said that more than $600 million of that amount has been supplied to the industrial sector in the first 6 months of this year. He added that with this, Mexico's manufacturing sector increased its exports by 10 percent over the same period in 1982 and that its sales amounted to $1.1 billion. Malpica de la Madrid said that the objective of the administration is to guide the industrial sector to establish permanent exports. He said that at the present time, oil represents 75 percent of the exports, and the trade balance had a surplus for the first quarter of the year due to the restrictions imposed on foreign purchases by the government sector.

As a result of the crisis, the industrialists have become aware of the need to export their products, whereas previously their production was restricted by protectionism and was directed at satisfying the domestic demand exclusively, he said.

He rejected the opinion that support for exports represents a subsidy that could cause discrimination against Mexican products with tariff barriers in the United States because these credits are being channeled through the U.S. Export and Import Bank.

SHYCP SENDS OUT CONTRACT TO RESCHEDULE DEBT

FL290120 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2154 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit (SHYCP) announced that a contract to reschedule $20 billion of Mexico's foreign debt had been sent to the international financial community today.

The SHYCP said the contract concludes the series of extensions requested by the Mexican Government which began last August. The contract covers the debt of 30 government entities which have overdue notes or notes falling due through a period of 28 months from 22 August [1982] to 31 December 1984.

The SHYCP added that the contract's terms and conditions would be fixed according to the terms negotiated with creditors last December. The secretariat said the terms would be spread over 8 years with a 4-year grace period. Government entities would pay interest based on the London interbank rate or New York's prime rate.

The secretariat said that, based on today's contract, the 30 government entities could negotiate the rescheduling of their debts separately with their creditors through a complex legal and procedural process.

BRIEFS

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS -- Mexico City, 28 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico has acquired four orbital slots to develop its satellite communications, which will facilitate the broadcast of commercial and educational television programs to the most remote corners of the republic. The Secretariat of Communications and Transport said it acquired the four slots during the last International Telecommunications Union's conference on satellite broadcasting held in Geneva, Switzerland. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1810 GMT 28 Jul 83 FL]

NEW FINANCIAL BODY -- The National Council for the Financing of Development [Consejo Nacional de Financiamiento del Desarrollo] was officially installed in office yesterday by Finance and Public Credit Minister Jesus Silva Herzog. It will serve to oversee, analyze, and evaluate the country's financial system in order to devise measures that will help overcome the current economic crisis. The council will be composed of representatives of the Finance and Public Credit, Programming and Budget, and Commerce and Industrial Development Secretariats; the nationalized banks, and bank unions; and the private sector. It will also include professionals and students. [Summary] [Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 9 Jul 83 p 8 PA]

INCREASED INCIDENCE OF MALARIA -- Los Mochis, Sinaloa, 12 Jul -- According to a representative of the National Commission for the Eradication of Malaria, 568 malaria cases have been detected in the municipalities of Ahome, Sinaloa de Leyva, Guasave, El Fuerte, and Choix during the first half of this year. He said that the incidence of malaria cases has increased because individuals affected by the disease are not treated in time, and they in turn spread it. [Summary] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 13 Jul 83 p 5-D PA]

SOVIET MILITARY EQUIPMENT ON SHIPS TO NICARAGUA

PA282254 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2213 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Panama City, 28 July (ACAN-EFE) -- Some 16 Soviet ships are en route to Nicaragua bearing military equipment, Panamanian port authorities disclosed here today.

Two of those ships have already passed through the Panama Canal, two are in Cristobal, a port 70 km north of this capital, and 12 more are expected in a few days.

The Soviet ships were not inspected by the Panamanian authorities because their captains did not permit it, arguing that the cargo was not for Panama.

Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan Government is saying that the Soviet ships are bearing medicine and books.

These ships are en route to Nicaraguan ports at the same time that a U.S. navy fleet is near Nicaragua in a "dissuading" operation, according to what U.S. President Ronald Reagan has said publicly.

YA COLUMNIST FINED FOR ILLEGAL JOURNALISM

PA272023 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Jul 83 p 1A

[By Migdalia Fuentes]

[Text] The Government and Justice Ministry yesterday gave a $200 fine for illegally exercising the profession of journalist to Luis A. De Janon, a columnist for the newspaper YA and a contributor to LA PRENSA.

The Government and Justice Ministry resolution was issued following De Janon's arrest at 1000 yesterday at the enterprise where he works.

De Janon was detained by three S-2 (military intelligence) agents, who notified him that they were taking him to the National Guard Command, where he would be informed of a matter that was disturbing the authorities.

According to De Janon, he was taken to Lieutenant Colonel Melo's office, where he was received by Mayor Luis Martinez. De Janon was kept there over 2 hours without being told the reason for his detention.

He says that he was later sent to the office of the National Guard legal consultant, where lawyer Castilla Bravo asked him for evidence of the charges he has made against National Guard officers in his various writings.

According to De Janon, he told the lawyer that he does have sufficient evidence to back up his assertions, but that he rejected the method used to investigate him because he felt any charge against him should be channeled through the courts.

At 1700 De Janon was taken to the government and justice minister's office, where Minister Justo Fidel Palacios told him in front of Social Communications Media Director Ali Bonilla and YA Director Miguel Angel Moreno Gongora that he had exceeded the government's tolerance threshold with his writings, which had inspired feelings of violence and hatred in mentally weak individuals. Later, the minister presented De Janon a copy of a resolution which, among other things, indicated that De Janon, who writes the column "Trench of Insurgency" in the newspaper YA, is exercising the journalistic profession illegally, thus violating Article 17 of Law 67 of 1978.

According to the resolution, De Janon has not obtained a license qualifying him as journalist, and was therefore fined $200. De Janon has filed an appeal.

BRIEFS

REGISTERED POLITICAL PARTIES -- A total of 15 political parties are formally registered for the 1984 electoral process. They are: Peoples Action Party (PAPO), Christian Democratic Party (PDC), People's Party (PdP), Popular Broad Front (FRAMPO), Liberal Party, Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement (MOLIRENA), Panamenist Party, Popular Nationalist Party (PNP), Republican Party, PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party], Workers Socialist Party (PST), Labor Party (PALA), Authentic Panamenist Party (PPA), Revolutionary Party of the Workers (PRT), and Independent Party of the Working Class (PICO), the last to present the required number of signatures. [Summary] [Panama CITY CRITICA in Spanish 19 Jul 83 p 1 PA]

NEW PARTY PRESIDENT -- Eric A. Delvalle was elected president of the Panamanian Republican Party at the party's constituent assembly in the city of Penonome, Cocle Province, on 24 July. The other members of the party's directorate are: Jose B. Cardenas, vice president; Luis Carlos Chen, second vice president; Leopoldo Alguero, secretary general; Ricardo Arango P., deputy secretary general; Dominador -- also known as Kayser -- Bazan, treasurer; Raul E. Delvalle, deputy treasurer; and Jose D. Bazan, the outgoing president. [Summary] [Panama City YA in Spanish 26 Jul 83 pp 4, 19 PA]

COSTA RICA

FMLN LEADERS REPORTEDLY NOT TO MEET WITH STONE

PA290202 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0128 GMT 29 Jul 83

[By Wilfredo Chacon S.]

[Excerpts] San Jose, 28 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran guerrilla movement has decided not to meet with U.S. special envoy Richard Stone, who arrived here today.

Sources close to the Salvadoran FMLN told ACAN-EFE that the Salvadoran guerrilla leaders chose not to come to Costa Rica because of the presence here of Jose Napoleon Duarte and other politicians who are partly responsible for El Salvador's problems.

COMMUNISTS OPPOSE PRESENCE OF U.S. FLEET

PA280436 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0214 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] San Jose, 27 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Costa Rican communist party, the Popular Vanguard Party, accused U.S. President Ronald Reagan today of perpetrating an attack "on the Central American and Caribbean peoples by sending a powerful fleet, equipped with nuclear weapons, to our shores."

The communists warned that a "large-scale" war, with extremely serious consequences for the nations on the Central American isthmus, might be unleashed. The communists believe that the fleet is the prelude to a planned military intervention in Nicaragua and against the region's democratic and revolutionary movements.

The leftists said that they agreed with the viewpoint of the U.S. press and of broad sectors of world opinion, who do not rule out the possibility that the military exercises might evolve into a dangerous war at any moment.

The communists pointed out that the fleet was sent at the very time that the Nicaraguan Government made a proposal for immediate multilateral negotiations, "in order to end the tension that endangers peace in this part of the world," and when the Contadora Group is advocating negotiations and a dialogue as "the only way" to prevent war and to find a political solution to the area's problems.

HAVANA CITES 20 MURDERED IN NORTHERN REGION

FL282010 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1806 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Authorities in northern Costa Rica have revealed that terror reigns in their area as a result of criminal activities on the part of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary elements operating there. During the last few weeks, some 20 persons have been murdered by members of the groups headed by the traitor Eden Pastora, although Costa Rican authorities have only reported 5 persons killed.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS MEETING -- San Jose, 17 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The international meeting of "The Year of Communications" will be held in San Jose 8-13 August. Some 400 delegates from 28 member countries of the International Telecommunications Union will attend the meeting, which will analyze the subject of "communications infrastructure." [Summary] Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1516 GMT 17 Jul 83 PA]

TAIWANESE DELEGATION -- A delegation of 18 legislators from Taiwan arrived yesterday for a 3-day visit. The purpose of their mission is to strengthen relations between the two countries, particularly in the diplomatic, cultural, economic, and sports areas. The delegation is formed by deputies from all the parties represented in the Legislative Yuan. [Summary] [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jul 83 PA]

NEW AIRLINE ROUTE -- LACSA, the Costa Rican national airline, will add Rio de Janeiro to its routes. The new flights will begin servicing the area in the first few days of August. [Summary] [San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE Spanish 18 Jul 83 p 12 PA]

EXPORT DEVELOPMENT FUND -- Costa Rican Export and Investments Minister Mario Carvajal Herrera yesterday announced the creation of the Export Finance Fund [Fondo de Financiamiento a las Exportaciones -- FOPEX] as a measure to support and develop sales abroad. The fund will begin its activities with $65 million. [Summary] [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 13 Jul 83 p 2A PA]

EL SALVADOR

U.S. ENVOY STONE'S REMARKS, TALKS DISCUSSED

D'Auibuisson Clarifies Statement

PA282306 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Excerpt] This morning, Constituent Assembly President Major Roberto D'Auibuisson, accompanied by deputies Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes and Hugo Carrillo Corleto, made a statement to national and international correspondents on information that appeared in a morning newspaper about a statement made by Mr Richard Stone in a private meeting yesterday with Constituent Assembly deputies.

[Begin recording] [D'Auibuisson] EL DIARIO DE HOY carried a statement made by Mr Stone. We understand that UPI also released this information by radio. Mr Stone allegedly mentioned the fleet. But you have not asked him about the matter and he has not responded on the possibility that the fleet will be used either for attack or defense.

Gentlemen, this is a very delicate statement to place in Mr Stone's mouth. He never said anything about the fleet, and he certainly didn't use the word "attack."

I would like to ask you, please, as responsible journalists... [changes thought] We understand that there may have been a lapse, a misunderstanding, or that some word you may have heard was misconstrued. I wonder if Rey Prendes would like to help me out in this clarification, please?

[Rey Prendes] Thank you very much, gentlemen. Yesterday we held private talks with Mr Stone. Apparently some words were heard on the other side of the wall, phrases that were obviously not intended for publication. As a result, various phrases have been made up.

When we discussed politics in general, Mr Stone mentioned that the best defense in politics is the attack. It is possible that this is the phrase you overheard and that you then confused it with his brief reference to the fleet's presence in the Pacific.

He said specifically that the fleet was in international waters and that U.S. concern about the defense of U.S. national sovereignty and that of the area's countries is only logical.

He did not say, however, that the fleet would be used for an attack. They were two entirely different expressions, spoken at different moments: one regarding political action, as I indicated, where he said that in politics the best defense is attack, and the other regarding the fleet, which we have already mentioned.

Thus, the two phrases were heard and combined by some newsman who thought he had understood well. In this way, news was released that has produced some commotion nationally and internationally, particularly in the United States.

[Hugo Carrillo Corleto] I was also at the meeting with Mr Stone. He never said that which was published today by EL DIARIO DE HOY, and transmitted by UPI, as has been affirmed by the Assembly president.

We discussed the Central American situation, the Contadora Group's efforts, the role played by the Central American foreign ministers in the region's problems and, naturally, we touched upon the presence of the U.S. fleet in international waters.

But under no circumstances did we say that this fleet had plans to attack anyone in particular.

Havana on Stone Remarks

FL282350 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2005 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] President Ronald Reagan's special envoy to Central America, Richard Stone, has said in El Salvador that the U.S. fleet now in Central American waters could be fully used for an attack. Likewise, he admitted that the shock group of the U.S. naval forces is in the region to put pressure on the Sandinist government.

The fleet dispatched by President Reagan to Central American waters, is composed of 19 warships with 16,500 Marines and officers who, according to Reagan, are to participate in the large-scale military maneuvers slated for August.

D'AUBUISSON VIEWS STONE'S VISIT, CONTADORA

PA280312 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Jul 83

[News conference given by Major Roberto D'Aubuisson at the Salvadoran Constituent Assembly in San Salvador on 27 July; all correspondents unidentified -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [D'Aubuisson] First I will explain the reason for the presence of the presidents of Colombia and Panama. You will remember the recent meeting in Cancun of the four presidents of the countries that comprise the Contadora Group, in which they agreed to visit the Central American countries. That is why the presidents of Colombia and Panama are now visiting our country. The president of Mexico will visit Nicaragua, while the two presidents visiting us now will later go to Honduras and Guatemala.

These countries approved an agenda in Cancun to try to cooperate in solving Central America's problems. However, you must understand clearly that we are not committed to agree to anything that was approved in Cancun by the Contadora Group, unless it serves to find a general solution in the area.

This will require the unification of the four Central American countries -- Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador.

[Question] Could the visit by the presidents of Colombia and Panama mean that the Contadora efforts are (?yielding) positive results toward solution of the Central American problems?

[D'Aubuisson] It could be. I understand that there will be a Central American foreign ministers meeting, though I don't know if it will include the Contadora Group, for a final examination of the differences existing among the various proposed [words indistinct] unacceptable not only for El Salvador, but for any Central American country, but more than anything [words indistinct] there being a state of belligerence between the two parties.

We have always left the door open. We do not agree to dialogue as they interpret it, as we have said on several occasions. They want a portion of power without having won it through the people's vote at the polls. But there is the peace commission, which could propose means for their participation in the elections to the government. No government official however, has been authorized by the people to negotiate peace. Our best alternative is the electoral process, the process of democratization.

[Question] [words indistinct] Fidel Castro's support of the Contadora Group. Could it be [words indistinct] on the group's impartiality?

[D'Aubuisson] Absolutely. [words indistinct] as we told Mr. Stone, we don't believe in Fidel Castro. He has always used this stratagem to gain time, but he will never cease his efforts to take advantage of the good faith of the Contadora group. We do not believe that Fidel Castro has any good intention.

[Question] [words indistinct] on the presidential elections?

[D'Aubuisson] In my personal opinion -- not as a deputy or a party leader -- [words indistinct] will take us at least to the latter part of August. [words indistinct] will take some time to develop the appropriate registry. However, I believe we will be ready to hold elections by mid-February.

[Question] [Words indistinct] that Mr. Stone met with the guerrillas. Did you talk with him about this?

[D'Aubuisson] I don't believe that he has met with the guerrillas.

[Question] With reference to the presence of the U.S. fleet in the Pacific, it has been said that in the next few days it could reach Salvadoran waters. Will it require the permission of Congress to enter our waters?

[D'Aubuisson] The issue has not been discussed, and I have no specific information about the fleet, as to where it is or where it is headed.

PRESIDENT MAGANA RESPONDS TO BETANCUR ON CANCUN

PA280125 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Letter sent by Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana to Colombian President Belisario Betancur; no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Distinguished Mr. President.

I am very pleased to acknowledge receipt of the letter in which you inform me of the results of the 17 July Cancun meeting, when the presidents of Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, and Panama met to review the grave and complex Central American situation.

I am pleased to receive the initiatives included in the Cancun Declaration on peace in Central America, because they have [word indistince] points of coincidence with the proposals recently presented by my government. El Salvador has always maintained a position in favor of a regional dialogue on behalf of peace, as it has said at various world and regional forums. In accordance with this peaceful spirit, we have participated in the meetings of Central American foreign ministers, in the Forum for Peace and Democracy, and in the Contadora Group meetings.

My country sincerely hopes that the much-desired goal of curbing the arms race can be reached, as it is diverting resources and energy that are urgently needed for our peoples' development; that the arms traffic to the guerrillas in El Salvador can be eliminated; that commercial and economic relations among the region's countries can be strengthened; and that democratic, pluralistic, and participative institutions can be created, developed, and strengthened in the countries of the area.

Furthermore, and despite the fact that certain external elements are trying to divert us from our fundamental task, El Salvador generally, and my government particularly, are intent on strengthening our democratic process. Despite the magnitude of our tragedy, we have faith in our people, who turned out at the polls on 28 March 1982, rejecting violence and imposing upon themselves the task of working on behalf of peace and democracy.

It is because we wish to respond to this freely expressed popular demand, motivated by our profound democratic spirit, that we are intent on bringing all Salvadorans together again.

Upon learning of the Cancun Declaration, I feel certain that the lofty goal of achieving peace has prevailed over any other concept or purpose, (?in line) with the premise that motivates the Contadora Group, which is that we, the Central American peoples, must find solutions to our own problems. It is in terms of this same spirit that I write to you now, convinced that the Cancun meeting is a valuable contribution at the highest level to the achievement of the Contadora Group's goals.

I take advantage of this occasion to reiterate my highest and most distinguished esteem.

[Signed] Alvaro Magana

MINORITY PARTIES DISCUSS POLITICAL SITUATION

PA280351 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 25 Jul 83

["Meet the Press" interview with Eduardo Garcia Tovar, secretary general of the Salvadoran Democratic Independent Party, and Rene Segovia, secretary general of the Salvadoran Popular Orientation Party, by unidentified moderator and guest moderator Adrian Roberto Aldana -- live]

[Excerpts] [Aldana] I sincerely appreciate this invitation, which will give me an opportunity to learn about the minority political parties' political situation. They will act as their own spokesmen -- the representatives of these minority parties themselves will answer our questions. I thank YSKL for this opportunity, and here is my first question, for Mr Eduardo Garcia Tovar.

Sir, we are here at YSKL to find out about the minority political parties' political situation. You represent the Democratic Independent Party (PID), which has joined the MERECEN [Stable Centrist Republican Movement], the ECO [Businessmen, Peasants, and Workers Party] and the POP [Popular Orientation Party] in a new group called the United Centrist Party or Minority Parties Union, or something like that; I don't recall the acronym at the moment, but it is clear that they are all independent, and that they are going through a situation in which they are not being taken into account as parties that will go to the elections. Could you, sir, explain the situation to us?

[Garcia Tovar] Gladly. But first I want to thank YSKL for this opportunity to use their microphones, and, moreover, I want to express particular thanks to them for the fact that the person interviewing me is journalist Mr Aldana, who is an institution in Salvadoran journalism.

As PID secretary general, I want to say that the MERECEN party, whose secretary general is Dr Juan Ramon Rosales y Rosales; the POP, whose secretary general is Mr Rene Segovia; the ECO party, whose secretary general is Dr Luis Rolando Lopez Portiz; and the PID have formed a Common Centrist Opposition Front. The main reason for this is that the Central Electoral Council (CCE) has now created a new kind of violence in El Salvador. In the same way that there is institutional violence, they have now created an obstructionist violence that affects the new parties. We have come together because we have a common goal, which is that we be taken into account, as we should be. The MERECEN and the POP parties were not invited by the CCE to a meeting it held with the other parties, which means that they were discriminated against. That is why they joined with us, because our registration as a party is being obstructed.

[Aldana] It seems to me that the CCE has said, in its official capacity, that it has not discriminated against anyone and that it was simply an invitation extended by the other parties -- I will not say majority parties, for as you have heard, I have been given a definition, which I receive gladly and with satisfaction, because it is the ideal, that is, that the largest majority party of all is the Salvadoran people themselves.

Then, as I see it, this is an explanation that should come from the CCE, but as I believe that the CCE already gave it, I am mentioning it, because it seems that it was the other parties, not yours -- MERECEN, POP, ECO and PID -- that called a meeting and did not invite you. Well, then, what attitude will you take today, merged as you are in the Common Centrist Opposition Front, to achieve the objectives that you have in mind?

[Garcia Tovar] We are definitely united for struggle. We will not give in a bit, and we will not back down. If ECO and PID are not registered, we will unite our rank and file, which are very strong.

As for the PID, we can say that in the first 60 days of our registration drive, we presented 2,326 signatures, in conformity with the law. Article 7, clause 2, states that if, at the end of the 60-day period, 25 percent of the signatures are still lacking, we have the right to be granted a 30-day extension. They have not extended our deadline; instead, they cut off our registration period, although no part of the provisional political parties registration law mentions a review of signatures or affiliates. Therefore, they should have made a simple count in our case and, on realizing that we lacked less than 25 percent, they should have extended the period so that we could finish collecting the 3,000 signatures needed for a party to become permanent.

Instead, they notified us that on review, they found 209 signatures that they say are void and 2,117 that are valid. What democracy is there in El Salvador, or how does the CCE interpret democracy, if 209 citizens have more weight than the 2,117 who saw fit to give us their signatures as members?

We think that we are within the law and that we have the right ot have the deadline extended. We are not asking to be registered; we are sure that we will get the 3,000 signatures.

In the case of ECO, this is a long story; it is even believed that the CCE had called the District Attorney's Office to begin proceedings against the party, but because of leaks in that office it has been learned that it was not the CCE, but (Rodriguez Enzabal) of the PCN [National Conciliation Party] who denounced the ECO, perhaps in the PCN's name, for some unknown reason. Therefore, there is a party leader at the District Attorney's Office claiming to be (?his own man).

As for MERECEN and POP, if they were also ignored by the political parties, this was also an error. Therefore, the Common Centrist Opposition Front can eventually become a very great thing. Perhaps new parties might even join us and this front could become a coalition that might even participate in the elections for president and vice president.

[Aldana] I will combine two questions, in order to save time for discussion of other very important topics, such as national policies linked to the international arena. The first would be this: Is there still any possible way to achieve the registration and the participation of PID? The second would be: Do you have a candidate in mind for the presidency, Don Eduardo?

[Garcia Tovar] I want to answer the first question by stressing that we do have a way to achieve registration. We have presented a request for review, as the law demands, and tomorrow we will go to the CCE to investigate, to see if it has issued a resolution on our review. We have the technical means to demonstrate that they are mistaken, because they say that some of the signatures, or members, are not valid only because the numbers are too high. In San Salvador we claim 272,000 identification cards. They consider this number to be high, but they have forgotten that there is a large influx of immigrants from interior of the country who come to San Salvador and receive identification cards here. The PID is not to be held responsible if the San Salvador mayor's office or other mayors' offices have not promptly sent these identification cards to the CCE. I think this answers the first question.

Regarding the second question, we do not have any candidate in mind for the elections at this time, because our primary objective is to register the party. The question that is always asked is who is behind the PID. It has even been rumored that General Jose Guillermo Garcia is the candidate that the PID will probably nominate for the elections. I want to tell you that there are no military people or millionaires behind the PID. The Salvadoran people are behind the PID, and I think that since we are living in a budding democracy that has not been fully developed, many cannot believe that other people could be motivated to join a party because of its ideology. They always think that a party can't exist without a powerful man behind it; they cannot believe otherwise.

Therefore, the first thing we have done is to create our ideology, our principles and objectives, and later it will be a matter of logistics to find the necessary funds that I consider basic for a political campaign, and then we will see which of our members we consider most suitable for the vice presidency, the presidency, the congressional seats, or the municipal councils.

[Moderator] Don Rene, we would like to ask if you feel that the attitude taken by the CCE is a return to the past or to the tragic practice of the past by which various political groups planning to participate in a council or an election were left out.

Moreover, the CCE is violating the Armed Forces 15 October 1979 proclamation with this refusal to register political parties that request registration. The proclamation says that there must be free registration of political parties so that there can be free expression of ideas and political pluralism.

[Segovia] Thank you, Sam, for giving me this opportunity. You have asked me a very complicated question. I have been a member of the CCE, and when I am asked questions about it, I try to avoid them, because I do not like to become involved in controversies and because some people would say that I made a statement because of my feelings or because I am no longer a member. I am very seriously concerned that the CCE that we believed would engage in a more democratic effort, an effort more imbued with [words indistinct] more conceptual, because of its pluralistic ideology on party matters. This situation worries us to the point that my party's leadership has discussed a conslidation to support the PID and the ECO so that they can obtain their final registration.

[Aldana] Don Edaurdo, considering the pace at which things are going, the direction in which the Salvadoran political situation is moving, do you think that there will be elections in 1983 or in 1984? Another thing: Which of the two would you prefer -- elections in 1983 or in 1984?

[Garcia Tovar] In my opinion, it would be difficult for us to have elections, because we have found great internal deficiencies in the electoral registry; depending upon the resolution that they issue, we might surprise them by showing them that they do not have a genuine electoral registry. Therefore, we urge them to think of the fatherland, to think of the suffering in El Salvador, and to try to come to an agreement and not to obstruct new parties that might be born, because El Salvador is beginning a new democracy.

To conclude, I would like to tell you that our party, the PID, advocates civilian government, and we feel that this is the party the country has been lacking. Our motto is: Toward political, economic, and social democracy. We feel that the sum of the three gives us the way of life that is called democracy. Our thanks to YSKL.

HAVANA CITES FDR'S UNGO ON TALKS WITH BETANCUR

PA272007 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] FDR President Guillermo Ungo has described as positive the meetings that he said he held with Colombian President Belisario Betancur and Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda in Bogota.

He said: We believe that the meetings have been positive, and that there is a common interest in and concern over the Central American situation regarding an effort to use every means -- each in his own role -- to prevent the reorganization [as heard] and internationalization of the conflict.

Ungo and FMLN leader Mario Aguinada are participating in the Latin American conference in Bogota to honor Simon Bolivar and to express solidarity with Central America and the Caribbean.

According to Aguinada, Washington does not favor the Contadora Group efforts. This is proven, he said, by the sending of troops and warships to the Central American region, and by its strong opposition to the search for bilateral talks between the parties in conflict.

HAVANA REPORTS GUERRILLA ACTIVITY, STRIKE

FL281845 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Radio Farabundo Marti has announced that Salvadoran guerrilla forces have carried out several actions in recent hours in the Departments of San Vincente and Chalatenango.

The rebel station said that these actions occurred in the central region of the country, where the regime, after conducting an extensive antiguerrilla campaign, had declared the area pacified. The station also confirmed that the northern central highway remained in rebel hands, thus refuting army statements that it had been retaken.

It was also learned that workers from the National Association of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock had joined a week-old strike, which was called by employees of the Salvadoran Institute of Tourism to demand higher wages.

GUATEMALA

TENTATIVE TIMETABLE FOR ELECTIONS ANNOUNCED

PA282028 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] The government, through the State Council, has announced a tentative timetable for the elections for seats in a constituent assembly beginning with a call for elections to be made on 23 March 1984. This will be followed by the elections, which will held in July, and the swearing in of constituent assembly members on 15 September 1984.

It was said that in a meeting to be held by political leaders today, these leaders will ask the government to allow them to begin political activities next month, call for elections in September, and then hold the elections in May or June 1984; in other words, the same calendar, but moving up the dates.

HAVANA RAPS RIOS MONTT'S 'NONSENSICAL' REMARKS

FL282230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2022 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] In one of his usual completely nonsensical statements, Guatemalan President Efrain Rios Montt has stated that Central America is waiting on the Soviet Union and the United States to resolve the conflict in the region. After talking with the presidents of Colombia and Panama, and in an attempt to appear as a champion of liberty, the Guatemalan president said the Central American conflict would be resolved by the countries of the region.

In his usual pompous words, Mr Rios Montt told the presidents of Colombia and Panama not to work out formulas for Central America, and asked for information and opinions for what he called "a path toward a solution." Fulfilling his usual role as a puppet of imperialism, the Guatemalan dictator blamed Moscow and Havana for the problems in Central America and ignored the presence of a Yankee fleet on the shores of Nicaragua.

BRIEFS

NEWSCAST SUSPENSIONS -- Guatemala City, 18 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Approximately 20 newscast in the capital and the interior of the country have suspended their transmissions due to economic difficulties during the first 6 months of 1983, the daily LA RAZON reported today. The newspaper noted that the suspensions continue in a "dramatic" way, affecting the capital, but affecting the interior of Guatemala even more. Quoting a group of experts, the paper said the suspensions have practically isolated the northwestern Altiplano departments, as they rely mainly on radio newscasts in view of the inaccessible terrain of that area. [Excerpt] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Jul 83 PA]

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT DECORATES U.S. ARMED FORCES CHIEF

PA280216 Tegucigalpa Domestic service in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Speech by Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova at 27 July ceremony in which General John W. Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff, is decorated; held at the Presidential Palace in Tegucigalpa -- recorded]

[Text] General John Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff; General Gustavo Adolfo Alvarez Martinez, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces; officers of our armed forces; gentlemen:

The relations between Honduras and the United States of America have been characterized over time by friendship and cooperation, as elements of understanding between two nations with a common destiny in thepast, the present, and the future.

Our world at present is one of expectations and controversies, which demand clear positions from democratic and peace-loving nations that will contribute to the discovery of honorable solutions to the complex problems that affect nations in the international community and countries that are striving to find better living conditions, with justice.

The circumstances that I have pointed out are an adequate reason for countries like Honduras and the United States to continuously strengthen their ties of mutual understanding and reciprocal cooperation in defense of the lofty values that guide Western civilization.

In terms of this responsibility, it is the duty of our countries' armed forces to establish means of cooperation that are based on mutual respect and that recognize the common goal of working for true peace and consolidating demands for internal defense, and objective of any state whose national situation must develop within an international context.

The Honduran Armed Forces are a professional organization whose behavior accords with constitutional prescriptions. They have given tangible proof of their loyalty to the postulates of democracy by guaranteeing an honest electoral process, by which to build a representative and pluralistic system that is the expression of the Honduran people's will.

Our armed forces have also given irrefutable proof of their devotion to our sovereignty and territorial integrity. Therefore, in the moments of crisis that are troubling Central America, the cooperation between my country's armed forces and those of the United States is made more necessary and urgent, for the sake of peace, democracy, security, and social and economic progress. For this reason, we also appreciate U.S. assistance in the valuable effort to contribute to the technical training of our Armed Forces.

Within the framework of the matters that I have taken the liberty to address are the talks that we held with you, General Vessey, which is why your visit is a factor that encourages my government in its struggle to stand firm against those who attempt to take control of its by spreading chaos, anarchy, subversion, and violence.

We appreciate your visit to Honduras, and as proof of our recognition, as commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, and as constitutional president of my country, I now proceed to decorate you with the Cross of our Armed Forces, in accordance with the precepts established by our Law of Military Awards and Decorations. Please accept it as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces of the United States, and also accept it as an eloquent symbol of the fraternal relations that exist between our two nations.

Both our government and our people bear deeply rooted in their consciences the enlightened thought of Abraham Lincoln which states that the foundation of political power lies in government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Thank you very much.

NICARAGUA

PENTAGON CHARGE OF SOVIET ARMS SHIPMENT DENIED

PA281537 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1452 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Managua, 28 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Sandinist officials today stated that the Soviet ships that, according to the U.S. Government, are bringing weapons to Nicaragua are carrying urea, medicine, and other products.

Dispatches by international news agencies datelined in Washington reported yesterday that the Pentagon had announced a new "large" arms shipment to Nicaragua aboard 10 cargo ships from socialist countries.

Cesar Delgadillo, director of the National Ports Enterprise, said there are two ships sailing to Nicaragua -- one from the Soviet Union and the other from the GDR.

The official explained that the Soviet ship "Novoaltaysk" is carrying 148 tons of "general cargo" including medicines and "other products."

BARRICADA, the official organ of the FSLN, published a dispatch referring to the shipment of weapons and spare parts to Nicaragua, and described the story as "new and scandalous lies" by the Reagan administration.

KISSINGER COMMISSION, U.S. POLICY CONDEMNED

PA271541 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jul 83

["Beyond the News" commentary: "The People of the World Can Still Stop Aggression"]

[Text] The dangerous course of the Reagan administration's warmongering policy on Central America is causing great concern throughout the world. Those concerns have increased after hearing the almost absurd arguments used by President Reagan.

In the face of the peace proposals that have emerged throughout the world as a result of the worsening of the situation in Central America, the White House has replied with new crazy attitudes. This time it has deployed important military troops in the Central American area -- 7 warships, more than 4,000 soldiers, and dozens of sophisticated airplanes.

At the same time that he announced the sending of U.S. Navy ships to areas off the Nicaraguan coasts and proposed the holding of military maneuvers in Honduras, President Reagan turned to an old figure of the military-industrial complex -- Henry Kissinger. After almost a decade of political strife in the Central American region, the U.S. administration has created a commission whose objective is to study the Central American problem and to draft the U.S. policy toward the region. The commission chaired by Kissinger will receive the advice of other important figures of military aggression.

They are U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, U.S. National Adviser William Clark, and Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, who represent Reagan in the commission and who openly supports the U.S. President's interventionist policy in Central America and the Caribbean.

The policy of the U.S. hawks has once again been put into operation. Shultz, Clark, and Kirkpatrick on one side, and former Secretary of State Kinssinger and CIA Director William Casey on the other side complete this somber panorama for Central America. All are experts in aggression against peoples who struggle for national and social independence.

Therefore, it is not by chance that the recently created commission is chaired by Kissinger, a key figure in the aggression against Vietnam and an active participant in the overthrow of the constitutional government of Chilean President Salvador Allende. It is to be expected that the Reagan administration cannot deceive anyone. Its gunboat policy continues to be its main instrument.

How can one talk about a peaceful solution of the conflict in Central America if its coasts are surrounded by the U.S. Navy? The peoples of the world have a new challenge: to prevent the realization of the macabre U.S. plans to invade Central America and to promote and develop a powerful movement of international solidarity that will be able to stop the warmongering desires of Yankee imperialism, and at the same time to create favorable conditions to reestablish peace and the self-determination of peoples. In the face of U.S. military power, the moral force of the peoples and the inexorable course of humanity toward liberation are emerging. The peoples have learned history's lessons. The people do not want a new fracricidal war. The peace-loving peoples can still stop the aggression. The clamor continues to be the same: Yankees, get out of Central America.

D'ESCOTO LEAVES FOR CONTADORA TALKS IN PANAMA

PA281923 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman left a few minutes ago for Panama City, where he will attend a meeting of Central American and Contadora foreign ministers. Father D'Escoto is being accompanied by Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry officials and Nicaraguan Ambassador to Panama Augusto Montealegre. He said, while at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport, that the meeting can be very positive in finding solutions to the conflicts in the region.

The foreign minister reiterated Nicaragua's willingness to hold multilateral talks with the United States and Honduras. He added that the national reconstruction government reiterates its support for the Contadora Group because it can secure peace in the region and prevent a war that would involve the entire region.

RAMIREZ DISCUSSES CENTRAL AMERICA, PEACE PROPOSAL

AU281438 Sofia BTA in English 1331 GMT 28 Jul 83

["S. Ramirez: Our Revolution is Irreversible" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 28 (BTA) -- The Nicaraguan revolution is irreversible, Mr Sergio Ramirez, member of the leading council of the national restoration government of the Republic of Nicaragua, told a BTA reporter. We shall continue to consolidate the revolutionary process with the USA, without the USA, or against the USA.

Naturally, we would prefer normal relations with the United States, we would prefer that it does not oppose our revolution, and, even if it does not approve of it, at least gets used to the thought of an independent Nicaragua. But we do not think of conforming.

Dwelling on the political situation in Nicaragua herself, Mr Sergio Ramirez assessed it as stable.

"The problems caused by the counter-revolution, the main focus of the attacks against us, are actually beyond the borders of Nicaragua."

Mr. Sergio Ramirez underlined Nicaragua's desire to contribute to resolving the crisis in Central America. He said: "Through Commandante Daniel Ortega, on July 19 we proposed six points aimed at attaining a formula of immediate peace in the region. They include the signing of a non-assault treaty with Honduras, discontinuing the supplies of weapons for El Salvador, stopping the backing to any country in Central America whatsoever in her efforts to overthrow another government in the region, respecting the right of self-determination of the peoples of Central America. In other words, a whole series of points that no one could object and for the fulfillment of which we proposed that guarantees are given by the UN Security Council.

The reply of the USA to these proposals was sending over two military fleets to Nicaragua's coasts. Mr Ramirez emphasized that the most outstanding political and leading figures in Latin America, including the presidents of Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Venezuela, Ecuador, etc., branded these acts as provocational, untimely, and inappropriate, and not in the least contributing to peace. Therefore, the political initiative is entirely in our hands, while Reagan's administration is threatening us with their gunboats, continuing the policy pursued by the USA towards Nicaragua for more than a century now.

To a question about the recent meeting of Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador, Mr Ramirez emphasized: The decisions of this meeting had no international response because they do not incorporate new elements, and rather repeat their old stands. A real response the world over was obtained to our proposal and, before that, to the proposals of the "Contadora" group.

We shall continue to insist on an entire dialogue among the countries in Central America aimed at ensuring peace, Mr Ramirez said. This dialogue would be of a different nature between the various countries, because we need not discuss with Guatemala the same things as we will with Honduras. And, after all, the situation in Honduras will have to be resolved bilaterally, because a non-assault treaty with Hondruas, though we are ready to discuss it with the other Central American countries as well, will have to be signed with Honduras.

Commenting on the mission of the next in series envoy of the U.S. Government in Central America, Mr Sergio Ramirez said: We shall continue to receive Reagan's envoys and talk to them, because peace can be ensured only through a head way in the search of specific formulas. But if instead the USA continues to send new military advisers and warships and to build military bases and airports in the Central American region, peace will get away, yielding to the pure rhetorics.

CULTURE MINISTER RETURNS FROM COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA

PA280427 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Culture Minister Father Ernesto Cardenal returned to the country this evening after a political-cultural tour of Venezuela and Colombia.

In Venezuela, Cardenal participated in the unveiling of a monument honoring the general of free men, Augusto Cesar Sandino, on the avenue in Caracas that bears his name.

In Colombia, Cardenal participated in a meeting of over 1,000 writers and intellectuals, who discussed the Central American conflict. In Bogota, the culture minister met with President Belisario Betancur, to whom he delivered a message from Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. President Betancur told Ernesto Cadenal that he hoped to visit Nicaragua soon.

BRAZILIAN CONGRESSMEN VISIT, SUPPORT PEACE PLAN

Meeting With Nunez

PA212008 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] A large delegation of Brazilian deputies met with Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, State Council president, and with members of the Council's Foreign Relations Committee today.

The Brazilian delegation is made up of 26 deputies representing various opposition parties of that country.

Nunez Tellez welcomed them and then offered a thorough explanation of the peace proposal that Junta Coordinator Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra presented at the 19 July rally in Leon. He said that the purpose of the proposal is to prevent bloodshed at any cost, am effort that will remain staunch.

For his part, Democratic Party deputy Jackson Barreto said that they hope to strengthen ties of solidarity and friendship with Nicaragua. According to Barreto, the Nicaraguan peace proposal is something that the world wanted to hear:

[Begin recording in Portuguese, fading to translation] We heard Commander Ortega's proposal and we are absolutely certain that it is a proposal that the world wanted to hear. The peace proposal is not only Nicaragua's idea and problem; fundamentally, peace concerns the entire world. [Passage indistinct] [end recording]

Talks With Cordova Rivas

PA241643 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Brazilian congressmen have confirmed their solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution and people, thus reiterating the position taken at the United Nations in response to the peace proposal made by Commander Daniel Ortega, government junta coordinator.

The distinguished visitors met this morning with Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, government junta member, in the presence of Rodrigo Reyes, minister-secretary of the junta secretariat; and Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, foreign trade minister. The congressmen expressed their admiration and respect for the Sandinist revolution. The Brazilian congressmen spent 8 days in Nicaragua, which allowed them to become familiar with the development of our revolution and to confirm the country's reality. On returning to their country, they will tell the truth. They are sure that the Brazilian people and government will always support free Nicaragua.

PORTUGUESE ENVOY MEETS ARCE, PLEDGES SOLIDARITY

PA241550 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] (Manuel Alegre), personal representative of Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares, has pledged solidarity from the Portuguese Government and the Socialist Party for the revolutionary government of Nicaragua and the FSLN, in a meeting with Commander Bayardo Arce Castano. (Alegre), who is in Nicaragua, met with Commander Arce yesterday. In the meeting, he categorically denied that the traitor Pastora has Mario Soares' support, as Pastora has claimed. The talks between (Alegre) and Arce are expected to result in an exchange of ambassadors and in stronger ties between the Portuguese Socialist Party and the FSLN, and between the Portuguese and Nicaraguan Governments.

HAVANA REPORTS NUNEZ' EXHORTATION OF PRESS

FL261222 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] In Managua, Nicaraguan Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez exhorted the revolutionary press to increase its efforts to confront the circle of silence surrounding Nicaragua aimed at confusing world public opinion.

In a speech he gave at a ceremony commemorating the fourth anniversary of the daily BARRICADA, official organ of the Sandinist front, he reported that enemies of the revolution are installing radio transmitters and powerful means of communication near the northern and southern borders of the country.

Nunez, who is also president of the Council of State, said that the Nicaraguan revolution has declared its unyielding will to defend the revolutionary process against a cruel and unmerciful enemy -- U.S. imperialism.

PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL SENTENCES 11 ANTI-SANDINISTS

PA282020 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] A lower Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal yesterday issued sentences ranging from 1 to 23 years against 11 people accused of violating the law on the maintenance of public order and security. Those sentenced belonged to the Armed People's Organization, [Organizacion Pueblo Armado] whose objective, according to the sentence, was to overthrow the revolutionary government with weapons and to plot and plan the assassination of leaders of the revolution. The group operated with two cells, one of which operated in a Managua neighborhood. They were unable to carry out their plans thanks to the timely intervention of members of the state security.

HAVANA ON CLASHES WITH COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

FL281420 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] More than 80 counterrevolutionaries died in battles with forces of the Sandinist People's Army, it was announced in Managua. The latest 22 casualties among former Somozist guards occurred during fighting around Ocotal, capital of the border department of Nueva Segovia, 227 km north of the Nicaraguan capital.

Deputy Commander Jaime (Adurcia), chief of the Ocotal border guard troops, announced that a counterrevolutionary camp at the Village of El Encanto near the Honduran border had been dismantled by Sandinist soldiers during the last 24 hours.

He said that many individuals who were there fled toward Honduras, ignoring their casualties.

At the Nicaraguan Ministry of Defense, it was also announced that there had been fighting in other locations: San Sebastian and Yali, in the north central Department of Jinotega, in which 24 counterrevolutionaries were killed.

Twenty-seven more died in three separate actions in the central area of the Atlantic coastal department of Zelaya and in the region around Waslala, Jinotega.

VOICE OF SANDINO REPORTS AMBUSH OF MOTORBOAT

PA270402 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 27 Jul 83

[War Bulletin No 40, issued by the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance Armed Forces General Command "in Nicaraguan mountains" on 26 July 1983, all dates as heard -- read by announcer]

[Text] The General Command of ARDE [Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] informs the Nicaraguan people at the peoples of the world that:

1. At 0445 on 25 July, our heroic fighters of the (Edmundo Antonio Gutierrez Giron) Column headed by Companero [name indistinct] ambushed a motorboat of the interventionist army of our nation's government travelling with 10 military units patrolling the area near the (Sombrero de Cuero) in the San Juan River.

2. After an exchange of firing between the pro-Soviet Nicaraguan troops and our seasoned soldiers, defenders of our national sovereignty, we were able to confirm that the enemy was annihilated within 4 minutes of the ambush.

3. After the shooting, the motorboat drifted down river, without passengers or weapons. We were not able to recover the weapons, any other materiel, or the boat itself. Fortunately, our forces suffered no losses and continue in Nicaraguan territory, facing death in their battle for the democratic recovery of the Nicaraguan revolution.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past! Free Fatherland or death!

FIDEL CASTRO DEDICATES SANTIAGO TEXTILE COMPLEX

FL272246 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2130 GMT on 27 July carries live color coverage of the ceremony to inaugurate a textile complex in Santiago de Cuba.

Television announcer Antonio Pera sets the occasion and notes that the Santiago de Cuba textile complex was built at an overall cost of over 200 million pesos and encompasses an area of 443,000 square meters. He says the complex is expected to produce 80 million square meters of fabric -- 40 million of cotton fabric and 40 million of viscose polyester -- and 2,000 tons of yarn for jersey fabric when the complex is operating at full capacity.

The camera pans the esplanade where workers are seated in front of an elevated stand which bears a sign reading: Fidel, Santiago's Construction Workers Have Fulfilled Their Goal.

At 2143 GMT, President Fidel Castro, accompanied by other high-level Cuban officials, Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, Nicaraguan Planning Minister Henry Ruiz, and Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, make their appearance upon the raised stage.

The Cuban national anthem is played and television announcer Manolo Ortega sets the occasion. He then introduces Alberto Sanchez Vicente, who is not further identified, who delivers a 4-minute speech to acknowledge workers and supervisors who participated in the building of the textile complex. (Amarilis Andrial Dilu) is then introduced and delivers a 4-minute speech on behalf of the new staff of the textile complex, citing their new commitment and pledging their dedication. She acknowledges Soviet assistance in building the complex and presents a record of the construction of the complex to Fidel Castro.

Nikolay Nikiforovich Tarasov, Soviet minister of light industry, is then introduced, and delivers an 11-minute speech. Manolo Ortega then introduces Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who begins his 13-minute speech at 2207 GMT. The texts of these two officials' speeches appear further on in the DAILY REPORT.

Manolo Ortega then reads the message from the Cuban workers stationed in Grenada. The message is devoted to the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of Moncada and the workers' commitment to their mission of building the international airport in Grenada.

Manola Ortega then introduces President Fidel Castro, who begins his speech at 2223 GMT.

Castro Speech

FL280006 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2224 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at the dedication ceremony of the Santiago de Cuba Textile Complex in Santiago de Cuba Province -- Live]

[Text] Distinguished guests, builders, workers of this complex, people of Santiago de Cuba:

Nature wanted to be generous with us today and has given us relief from the ever blazing sun of Santiago de Cuba Province. As you were able to see, the dedication of this complex has become a beautiful internationalist ceremony. And it could not have been any other way.

Thus we have just had the pleasure of hearing the words of Comrade Tarasov, minister of light industry of the Soviet Union who, using such a deserving right, spoke to you from this podium. He knows quite a bit about light industry. And he knows about industrial complexes like this one and what is needed to get it going.

Comrades of the Soviet delegation have told us that there is a complex in the USSR which manufactures 106 million square meters [of textiles] which is the largest complex in Europe. They told me that they did not know whether there was a large complex in Europe. Nor do they know whether there is a large complex than this one in Latin America. I suspect that this complex is among the largest in Latin America.

We have also had the immense pleasure of hearing the words of our dear friend and comrade, Maurice Bishop, who is so well known and loved by our people and who made the moving gesture of giving us that rifle, which has great meaning, which has great value, because it was seized from the repressive [Grenadian] Army on the morning of 13 March 1979, when Bishop and his supporters attacked the garrison and seized power.

We will keep the rifle as an invaluable present. I hope we can keep it in a museum. Yet I can assure you, Comrade Bishop, that since the rifle is in perfect operating condition and since we have so many militiamen and candidates who want to join the Territorial Troops Militia, if the imperialist enemy dares attack us some day, we will also use the rifle to fight here in our country. [applause]

The rifle is in good condition, as is the one we used in the Sierra Maestra for more than 20 months. We kept that rifle in good condition despite its having a telescopic sight. Although we fell several times, we never dropped our rifle, and thus it never had its glass broken and was kept in perfect condition. That rifle, which is kept at the 26 de Julio Museum, can also be used. It is in perfect condition.

We have gathered here this afternoon to dedicate this gigantic complex. In a massive, impressive rally, yesterday we commenorated the 30th anniversary of the assault on Mocada Barracks. The fact that today, 27 July, on the anniversary of Moncada, we are dedicating this textile complex, has a great symobolic signifance for me; this is something that reflects the achievements of the revolution in a highly objective fashion. Futhermore, it worked out this way almost by coincidence because no one had planned on completing this complex practically on the day of the 30th anniversary of Mocada. Yet it worked out this way. Perhaps the construction workers were influenced by the 30th anniversary to make this effort, to complete it by this date. The 30th anniversary has undoubtedly influenced the completion date of this complex.

It is very encouraging to be able to dedicate a project like this on a day like this. This complex is a result of Soviet cooperation. It will manufacture [annually] 80 million square meters of fabric and 16,925 tons of yarn, of which 14,925 tons will be used at the complex itself and the remaining 2,000 tons will be turned over to other factories.

Comparing current production with production levels prevailing during the early years of the revolution, we can state that at that time we were manufacturing 100 million square meters of fabric and 12,000 tons of yarn. The production capacity of this complex alone is equivalent to .8 time and 1.4 times, respectively, the overall production capacity of fabric and yarn existing in the early years of the revolution. This factory alone will manufacture as much fabric and yarn as all the factories were manufacturing in the country at the outset of the revolution.

This complex has two production lines: one cotton, the other, viscose rayon, each producing 40 million square meters of material; a dyeing shop for fabric finishing; a mechanical shop for the manufacture of spare parts capable of producing 600 tons of parts per year; and a machine ship that is capable of producing 700 tons per year. Thus this complex will manufacture in these shops all or at least most of the parts it will need.

You should remember that those U.S.-made machines we had in our textile industry during the early years of the revolution ran out of parts and our mechanics of the light industry began to make these parts with lathes in small shops here and there to keep the machines going.

In the present case, it could be said that the entire factory was prepared to produce the parts where 650 workers will work.

The cotton production line will produce 100-percent cotton cloth, cloth that is 90-percent cotton and 10-percent viscose, suitable for work clothes and other uses. The viscose polyester assembly line will use a mixture of 65-percent polyester and 35-percent viscose and the cloth is appropriate for suits, pants, dresses, blouses, and so forth.

Full daily capacity for textile production will be 285,000 square meters, which is approximately equivalent to the capacity of 11 5-ton trucks. In all, there will be 1904 looms; 293 continuously operating spinning machines with more than 124,000 spindles; and 139 cutting machines with more than 43,000 uses.

Total cost of the investment is 200.8 million pesos, of which 91.8 million is for external supply; 72.8 [million] for construction and assembly; and 36.2 [million] for direct induced investment and other costs. Additionally, 17 million pesos worth of equipment and other construction resources were acquired for the plant.

Some 95 Soviet advisers have participated in its construction and assembly and, at this time, there are 114, including the ones who are going to put the plant in operation. The total area of the complex is 44.3 hectares and, of that, 59 percent -- 26 hectares -- is under construction. Buildings occupy 19.9 hectares of the area. The spinning mill alone covers 13.4 hectares. That is, almost 1.5 caballerias. Before, we used to talk about caballerias of sugarcane, now we have to talk about caballerias of factories. [laughter]

During construction, 504,000 tons of concrete and 20,000 tons of structural metal were used.

Here is more data on the rate of fiber use by the factory. In all, it will use 19,052 tons per year -- including 9,323 tons of cotton, 6,030 tons polyester, and 3,700 tons of viscose. That is, in addition to what its spinning mill produces for the plant's own production and for other factories, more fiber will have to be imported. This will average 66 tons of fiber per day. There are plans to acquire the fiber from the Soviet Union. Sixty-five tons of steam [as heard] will be needed each hour, and there are four boilers with a capacity of 25 tons per hour.

Total annual consumption of fuel of the boiler room and the machinery is about 35,000 tons. A 5.6-km pipeline will carry water from Santiago de Cuba. The complex average daily water consumption will be 16,444 cubic meters, or more than 5 million cubic meters. [per year] It is not an excessive user of water.

Power will be supplied by the new Santiago industrial substation. Annual consumption will amount to about 262 million kw hours. To supply the necessary cooling, there are six turbocompressors with a capacity of about 4 million kilocalories per hour each. This is jargon for technicians and specialists, who know what it means. [laughter] Some 4.1 kilocalories per hour in each one of the turbines. Cooling requirements for air conditioning are about 20.4 kilocalories per hour. All the main sections of the plant will be air conditioned. A compressor station will assure a supply of compressed air, which will be more than 9,000 square meters per hour.

When the plant in working at full capacity, a total of 7,661 workers will be required, of whom 6,959 will be workers and 590 technicians -- 78 percent workers and 8 percent technicians -- and 1,112 others will be managers, administrators, and service personnel -- 14 percent. It has a dining room and all services that the plant requires. To date, the complex has employed 4,089 workers, of which 3,469 are on the payroll and 620 are studying. Some 1,676 workers are attending regular study courses aboard. The complex now has 116 advanced technicians and 361 intermediate techinicians. Of the 4,089 workers already employed, 44 percent, that is 1,785, are women; 59 percent, 2,412, are under 26 years of age. There, you even have the ages of the workers. [laughter] Twenty-six percent -- a very good figure -- 1,061 are already members or candidate members of the party or the UJC [Union of Young Communists].

The cotton production line is already in operation and the viscose polyester line will begin in March 1984. It is planned that each line will begin work with only one shift, and this will increase until three shifts are operating after 9 months. The dyeing mill will go into operation in January 1984 with cotton cloth, and in July of that year with viscose polyester cloth.

The complex will produce 13 million square meters of cloth in 1984 and 24 million square meters in 1985. Year by year, production will increase. It will make a number of years to reach total capacity. The value of annual production will be more than 100 million pesos. Production per worker will be more than 13,000 pesos per year. The average yearly salary will be more than 2,000 pesos.

It is foreseen that a considerable number of workers will live in the Jose Marti District, located near the complex, where an 18-story building with 136 apartments was recently completed. Another 4-story building has been completed. These buildings are part of the socioeconomic and administrative facilities of the complex -- an administration building, kitchen, central dining room, and several dining rooms on the factory floor, a snack preparation center, bathrooms, ticket offices, theaters, history room, library, barbershop, and beauty shop. An athletic field is planned.

In addition, it has a workers' polyclinic for the medical attention of the textile complex's workers. This polyclinic will offer the following services: Medical services for pre-employment checkups, periodic checkups and ambulatory services in various pathologies, nursing, dental services, audiometry, and clinical laboratory and other labor medicine. A total of 15 technicians will work there -- three physicians, two dentists, and four nurses, among them.

The plans for this project were completed in time, the equipment was supplied, and here we have the textile complex completed. It is a great project. It has great merit. Let us say that the feat of the workers of Industrial Construction Enterprises No 11 deserves praise. On an average, some 1,500 workers worked here, and in some instances there were 3,000 workers. It really is a project of great magnitude, very difficult to build because of all the problems involved in the air conditioning, the ducts, and various types of equipment.

The project has been completed with great quality. We will always remember the construction workers, who go from here to other industries and, later on, to many others. But, as they go by, they leave behind something like this, completed projects. They have done their duty. Now, it is the turn of the workers in this center to carry out the fundamental task, its operation. I would even dare say that it is more difficult to operate the mill than it is to plan and build it because of the size, the management it requires, the organization, the technical level, the efficiency, the exigency of those charged with supervising the shops and shifts, and the level of training of the mill's workers.

It is easy to say a mill with 7,000 workers. It is easy to say that. But it is a very difficult task to manage it. I would say it takes great skill to organize and manage, and a high degree of technology to make this mill produce at full capacity. As you can see, we are beginning with modest production for 1984, later on higher production in 1985, and so on. We do not want to rush it.

Comrade Tarasov told us that this mill requires very high-quality training, great productive discipline. This mill provides all the needs the workers require, including a polyclinic. In the old days, the factories did not have polyclinics. No one paid attention to housing. There are plans to continue to build more housing for this mill's workers. But it has ideal conditions in it.

We must be very aware that setting it in motion and attaining full production is not easy. This complex has a spinning mill, textile mills, machine shop, and so on.

I have confidence that the workers will be capable of attaining full production, and special confidence that the Santiago de Cuba workers will be able to do it. [applause] Many of those workers are already on the job; some are undergoing training; others are working in the textile industry of socialist countries. We will have, I mean, we already have, 700 youths who trained in Czechoslovakia.

Now we are beginning to see the results of the training that thousands of our youths underwent and are undergoing in socialist countries. It is a great encouragement to know that we have those 700 youths. We also have the participation and cooperation of many retirees from the textile industry. They are helping because they know a lot. They have many years of experience in that industry. They will help to set the plant in motion and make it a model work center. I believe we have the right to ask that much from the workers, from the youths who will work in the mill. They should pledge to make this complex a model work center. [applause]

The equipment is modern, really modern, of high productivity, the most efficient equipment in the Soviet Union. You have to master the equipment. You have to take good care of it, maintain it, and exploit it to the maximum to get the highest production out of it.

For a city such as Santiago de Cuba, this will be the biggest work center and the most important. The city has a refrigerated warehouse, a thermoelectric plant, a cement plant, many industries. During the past 6 years, more than 40 industries have been built in the Province of Santiago de Cuba. But, doubtlessly, this textile complex will be one of its most representative work centers, with the largest number of workers in the province and city of Santiago de Cuba.

By building this complex and by carrying out the prepared program, we will be making revolution in achieving its full production and we will be paying tribute to those who fell 30 years ago at Moncada Barracks. [applause]

Yesterday we were talking about the enormous progress that our country has achieved on all fronts from that time through today. I am going to cite some figures, not all the figures which confirm this progress.

For instance, in the area of agriculture, in 1958, 9,000 tractors were in use. In 1982, we are using 80,000 tractors. We have mechanized the work and provided more humane work conditions. Today more than 50 percent of the sugarcane is being harvested with combines. Almost 100 percent of the cane is mechanically handled. The preparation of the land and transport is all mechanically handled. The harvesting of rice is handled by combines where before it was harvested manually. Construction work is almost all being handled by machinery. We now have prefabricated housing, cranes, and big machines. We have created more humane work conditions and significantly improved worker productivity. This has been achieved in all fields.

We no longer see men carrying 350-lb sacks of sugar or even 250-lb sacks. As a general rule, all the crude sugar exported to places that have receiving facilities is exported in bulk. We see the same amazing thing at the docks. We see that humane conditions have been established in work areas and productivity has increased. This is evidenced by the 9,000 tractors we had in use then and the 80,000 we have today.

In 1982, we spread 10 times the amount of fertilizer spread in 1958. We applied 4 times the amount of pesticides. In 1958, herbicides were almost nonexistent, yet in 1982 we applied almost 2,000 tons of herbicides. Reservoir capacity was increased 125 times. Irrigated areas were increased from 160,000 hectares to 815,000 hectares. Rice production was increased from 252,000 metric tons to 519,700 metric tons. Rice production was completely mechanized and we have more than doubled the yield per hectare. During the last 20 years, we have more than doubled the production of vegetables. We have exceeded 600,000 metric tons in citrus production, which is 7 times the production of 1958. We have tripled the amount of milk produced in 1960. Just between 1970 and 1981, we have built 1,830 dairy farms and 429 cattle-breeding farms. We achieved egg production of 2.4 million, or 11.5 times more eggs than in 1960. And we produced 260 percent more poultry meat than in 1960.

In the forestry area, we are planting 26,000 hectares per year. The peasant-sector cooperative integration has already exceeded 50 percent. In the fishing industry, the average 1953 to 1957 catch amounted to 14,400 tons. The top catch before the revolution in 1958 was less than 22,000 tons. In 1982, the fish catch reached 195,000 tons, or 9 times more than in 1958.

In the area of basic industry, for example. available electric power capacity has increased more than 12 times in the last 30 years while the number of consumer households has tripled. The country has 5.5 times more electric power lines than in 1953. Regarding nickel production: In 1953, Cuba produced a little over 12,500 tons of nickel and cobalt. In 1982, production exceeded 41,000 tons, or 3.2 times more than in 1953. Once we have completed the investment process slated for this sector through 1990, the country will be able to produce 8 times the amount of nickel produced in 1953.

In 1953, the country processed 393,000 tons of crude oil. A few years after the triumph of the revolution, the four refineries existing then were processing 3.6 million tons of crude oil per year. And in 1982 we processed 6.5 million tons of crude oil.

This increase of almost double the amount was possible thanks to the expansion of these same facilities and the efforts and efficiency of our technicians and workers.

Presently, we are building the new refinery in Cienfuegos with a capacity to refine 6 million tons of crude oil per year. And in 1985 we will start the expansion of the Santiago de Cuba Hermanos Diaz Refinery, which will have an additional refining capacity of 1.5 million tons of crude oil per year.

In 1985 we will complete the Santiago de Cuba grease and lubricants complex, which will have a production of 4,000 tons of lubricants and 5,000 tons of synthetic grease [grasas plasticas]. It will also have capacity for reprocessing 50,000 tons of used oils, oil which was previously discarded.

Prior to the revolution, the fertilizer industry was comprised of 19 small facilities which mixed raw materials, and a natural superphosphate plant which, together, barely produced a total of 196,000 tons of fertilizer. In 1982, the fertilizer industry produced a total of 1,293,000 tons, for an impressive growth of 658 percent.

The production of paper and cardboard in 1982 tripled that of 1958, with a total of 111,000 tons. The investments made during the current 5-year period will facilitate the increase of that figure to some 200,000 tons of paper and cardboard per year.

The glass industry began its development at the same time as the revolution. For 1983, the production plans call for the manufacture of 252 million bottles, almost 20 times more than in 1958. The plan also calls for the production of 350,000 square meters of sheet glass and 119 million vials, bulbs, and tubes.

At the time of the triumph of the revolution, there were about 40 companies in Cuba producing iron and steel machinery. Out of these 8 employed more than 100 workers. Now, there are more than 180 companies in the field of electronic, electrotechnical, and metal structure construction. During these 25 years, tens of new companies have been formed for building fishing boats, repairing ships, producing farm implements, and so forth.

In 1983, these companies employ more than 110,000 workers and should produce 980 million pesos. If the figure is compared with fewer than 10,000 workers in the Metallurgical and Mechanical Union in the decade of the 1950's, the number of workers in this field has increased by more than 10 times. The field as a whole has grown at a high rate and has increased in size several times in recent decades.

In light industry, for example, as a result of the reorganization and concentration of production and investments made, capacities created by 1982 allowed us to produce 772 million pesos worth of clothing, textiles, leather products and so forth -- more than twice the amount produced in 1960. In that industry, production has increased by 2.6 times. The leather shoe and food industries at the triumph of the revolution were made up of small manufacturers with old technology and depressing hygiene and sanitary conditions. The milk which the people drank was for the most part unprocessed, and often adulterated. In the city of Havana, only 60 percent of the milk was pasteurized, and, in Santiago de Cuba, 20 percent. There was no yogurt production. Ice cream consumption was barely 2.4 million gallons per year. The meat industry existed primarily at the artisan level. The fruit and vegetable canning industry consisted of only about 100 small plants.

By virtue of investments that were made, the following can be shown today among other important achievements: 99 percent of the fresh milk distributed throughout the country is pasteurized. Ice cream production will reach 20 million gallons this year; in just 1 month, the same amount of ice cream is now produced as was produced in an entire year before the revolution. Yogurt production had climbed by 1982 to 51,000 tons. More than 9,000 tons of cheese were produced in 1982.

Wheat-flour production in the first 6 months of this year, that is in the first 6 months, is three times higher than in 1958. In 1982, more than 45,000 tons of preserved meat was produced as well as 57,000 [tons] of food paste. New butter, candy, sherbet, ice, and mineral water factories have been added to production, as have fruit and vegetable canning plants, soft drink bottlers, rice mills and driers, citrus-fruit processors, meatpacking plants, bakeries, manufacturers of sweets, the Santa Cruz Beverage Complex, and many other installations.

Now [let us talk about] construction: In 1958, the value of construction in Cuba was about 200 million pesos. Now, it has surpassed 1,600 million -- 8 times more in 1983 than in 1958. In 1959, 83,000 workers were employed in construction, although not in a consistent manner. Today, more than 240,000 workers are employed in construction, and more than 40,000 in the construction materials industry. In 1958, there were about 5,000 pieces of construction equipment valued at about 55 million pesos. Presently, the Construction Ministry alone has some 60,000 pieces of equipment with an inventory value in excess of 800 million pesos. It also has the shops to repair and maintain this equipment. These are valued at 60 million.

The revolution has invested more than 1.1 billion pesos in some 180 new factories and installations for the production of construction materials. Cement production capacity reached 5.6 million tons. In 1958, cement production capacity was approximately 740,000 tons. In 1958, gravel production was 1.5 million cubic meters and sand production capacity was 350,000 cubic meters. At the present time, more than 9 million cubic meters of gravel and 4 million cubic meters of sand are being produced.

In 1958, the production of prefabricated concrete elements was 15,000 cubic meters. In 1980, this reached 1 million cubic meters.

In 1959 the country had a road and highway network of 1,108 km. At the present time it has approximately 34,000 km, including 510 km of new superhighways.

At the time of the victory of the revolution, there were only 13 dams holding 48 million cubic meters of water, and there were only scattered irrigation systems of very low technology covering some 160,000 hectares. At the present time, we have 536 dams and microdams, constructed after 1959, that hold 6 billion cubic meters of water; and, as we said before, 900,000 hectares are irrigated.

In 1959, of a total of 300 settlements with more than 1,000 inhabitants each, only 114 had potable water systems benefitting 2,571,000 inhabitants who were supplied with 502 million cubic meters of water. At the present time, 343 population centers with more than 1,000 inhabitants have potable water systems and these are supplied with 1.02 billion cubic meters of water, 90 percent of which is treated, to benefit 5.8 million inhabitants.

There were 12 sewer systems throughout the country, which reached 897,000 inhabitants. In 1982 there were 106 systems that served 4.8 million inhabitants.

During the revolutionary period, we have built more than 1,100 new industries. Yesterday we spoke of hundreds in order not to appear exaggerated. We have constructed more than 1,100 new industries.

Since 1980, the Construction Ministry alone has built more than 185,000 housing units and more than 2,700 agricultural and livestock projects, including the following: 2,500 livestock farms, 85 poultry farms, and 70 pig farms. It has also completed more than 150 public health projects, including 13 new hospitals and 68 polyclinics; approximately 1,700 educational projects, which include more than 260 child-care centers and approximately 520 secondary schools in the countryside; and more than 30 new modern hotels. It has rebuilt and enlarged 30 more hotels.

In 1958, the merchant fleet had 14 ocean-going ships with a total of 58,000 metric tons deadweight. Today it has 96 ships with more than 1 million metric tons deadweight. In 1983, these ships will have to transport 2.6 million metric tons, 11 times more than in 1962.

The national fleet of civil airplanes has doubled since 1959; the movement of passengers has increased by a factor of more than two since 1959, and we are now operating on 43 international air routes. Concerning railway transport, our country now has 398 locomotives whose traction power is 2 times greater than that of 1959.

Since 1963, the trucking sector has doubled the number of vehicles, tripled its hauling capacity, and more than quintupled the amount of cargo hauled. These are some data concerning material production.

Now concerning employment and social security: At the outset of the revolution there were nearly 700,000 unemployed and subemployed; more than 16 percent of the work force was permanently idle, and this percentage was as high as 20 percent in sugar off-season periods. Those of you young people who are going to work in this factory, have you heard of off-season sugar periods? Well, don't you know what it means? You said no. Who said no, so that I can ask him a question. [Unidentified voice] Someone raised his hand.

[Castro] Someone raised his hand, where is he?

[Unidentified voice] He stood up now.

[Castro] Ah, well. How old are you? How old?

[Castro] Nineteen?

[Unidentified voice] Twenty nine.

[Castro] Ah, 29, but you have never heard of off-season sugar periods. And you who are 33, have you heard of it? No? Well, at what age did you start to work? What year? Quite early then, but you have not learned about off-season sugar. Well, that was a good thing. When the revolution came to power, you must have been 8 years old. Thus, those who are now 35 and were 10 years old then, we could even say that those who are now 40, have never heard of off-season sugar periods, which was one of the worst scourges in our country.

More than 17 percent of the work force consisted of subemployed people who worked only spordically. At that time, the problem was to find a job. Our problem now is to find workers for the refinery, for the construction of textile factories in Mao, in Cienfuegos, and everywhere. As a social phenomenon, unemployment has disappeared in Cuba. The revolution has also eradicated the exploitation of minors and racial discrimination at work. Women, who had been left aside earlier, are today participating in every sector of production and services and are already accounting for 36 percent of the work force. Today, 53 percent of the country's technicians are made up of women.

Today, Cuban workers have more than 6 years of schooling. Is there anyone here who has not completed the sixth grade? Will those who have not completed the sixth grade raise their hands? Will those having completed more than the sixth grade raise their hands too? [applause]

We could go on asking, for instance, for those who have completed the eighth grade to raise their hands. Is there one more? Impressive. So you can get those machines going.

When the revolution came to power, more than 50 percent of the workers had no social security rights. In 1953, social security expenditures totaled 26.4 million pesos. Those of you who are a bit older ought to remember what social security was at that time: A handful of workers' retirement-pension funds, as they called them. Does anyone remember that? Ah, look. You could tell us a lot about that.

There was a handful of retirement pension funds, but none had funds. Those funds deducted from the workers pay were stolen. Our youths who are now 25, 30, and 35 years old also do not know what those retirement pension funds were like or the embezzlements that took place then. Well, I repeat, social expenditures totaled 26.4 million pesos in 1953; approximately 70,000 pesos daily, which meant an average of 4.31 pesos per inhabitant annually. In 1982, social security expenditures totaled 809 million pesos, 30.6 times higher than that of 1953, which is equivalent to allocating 2.2 million pesos every 24 hours, with a total expenditure per inhabitant of 82 pesos. To jump from 4.31 pesos to 82 pesos, from 26 million to 809 million pesos, is quite a change isn't it? The revolutionary government disburses today in only 12 days what the government earmarked for social security for the entire year in 1953. Today we are paying in 12 days what was paid in a full year.

Apart from social security benefits for retirement and pensions, in recent years 100,000 citizens have received fringe benefits both in loans and in kind as part of the social security program. A vast system of homes for senior citizens and for the handicapped has been expanded, and in 1982 already totaled 107 institutions with more than 12,700 openings.

If in the early years we had to spend much energy on the building of primary schools; in the future we will have to spend this energy on building old persons homes because our life-span is extending with our health systems. The other day I was told there are more than 1,500 persons over 100 years of age in Cuba. The number of old people is growing, and we will have to take care of them. This is a sacred duty. We will have to build institutions to deal with this.

In the area of health, I will give you some figures, but will make it brief. Life expectancy has increased from under 60 years in 1953 to 73.5 years in 1982. The infant mortality rate in 1953 was estimated at more than 70 deaths per 1,000 live births. But who knew of this? In those days, out in the countryside there were practically no deliveries in hospitals. No one knew or took note of those who died. This is all an estimate. Today almost 100 percent of deliveries are at hospitals, and we have exact figures. We have figures that show 17.3 deaths per 1,000 live births.

The director of the southern pediatric hospital was telling us today -- this hospital has been transformed since the epidemic; they have an excellent polyclinic and an excellent intensive therapy unit; they have new buildings and will expand with 100 new beds; in the past there was a pavilion that played the role of a polyclinic -- that since the intensive therapy unit was inaugurated, more than 200 extremely serious pediatric cases had been treated, and that they had saved the lives of 90 percent of these children. We now have intensive therapy units in all pediatric hospitals, and we are finishing a few more. During the first 6 months of his year the infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births was less than 16. Now all we have to do is wait and see how this dry season and the heat behave, and, if possible, reduce the average of 17.3 -- which is better than the average of many developed countries. It is an average that will be difficult to decrease, but I am sure that it will continue to drop.

In 1960, 118 women died per 100,000 live births. In 1982, 48.2 female deaths were registered. In 1953, 14.2 percent of the deaths were due to infectious and parasitic diseases; today, only 2 percent. Gastroenteritis was the main cause of death in children under the age of 12 months and the third leading cause of death among all ages. We don't have complete figures for past year, but in 1962 4,157 children died of gastroenteritis. Today approximately 400 die of gastroenteritis each year. It has been erased as one of the main causes of death.

Tuberculosis ranked seventh among causes of death in 1953. In 1953 it claimed 1,225 victims; however, today it has been taken off the list as one of the main causes of death. Despite the fact that our population has grown, only 99 persons died from tuberculosis in Cuba in 1982. It has practically been eradicated.

Malaria, tetanus and diphtheria ranked high in the morbidity and mortality figures. Morbidity refers to the number of persons affected by a disease, and mortality to those that die from it.

Malaria was eradicated in 1967. Infant tetanus was eradicated in 1972. The last case of diphtheria was reported in 1980.

The year that Moncada was attacked, the country experienced a polio epidemic. This disease disappeared from Cuba in 1963.

Yesterday we said that in the next 15 or 20 years our country, which already occpies first place in the public health field among the Third World countries, will occupy one of the first places among all the countries of the world. I'll confess the truth -- yesterday I said one of the first places, but in secret I tell you that our goal is to occupy first place. [applause] I believe that with what we are doing, we will achieve this goal. This is not some mystery or something strange; it is not an olympic event -- well, we are struggling for health as if it were an olympic event, although I don't know how many are struggling.

We had 6,000 doctors; of these 3,000 left. With the 3,000 that stayed behind and with the doctors we have trained, we have achieved these results. Today we have approximately 17,000 doctors. [applause] This year approximately 2,000 more will graduate. We will then have approximately 19,000 doctors -- this will be in August. We are accepting more than 4,500 select students per year, chosen according to their education and vocation. We have created the Carlos J. Finlay Detachment. This is a very disciplined medical science detachment.

This detachment includes very select students with special training and discipline. All the programs are being revised; committees were sent to the best universities in the world to learn how their doctors are trained and how we can perfect our program. We are going to continue with these training plans. Our doctors have an excellent attitude. For example, if we need some 200 students in their sixth year to finish their education in Nicaragua together with the doctors who are over their, who is willing to go? A total of 2,150 offered to go. Of course, a selection had to be made, but there is 100-percent willingness among the medical students to perform any task. If specialists are needed in some weak area, if students are needed, the willingness is 100 percent. They have an incredible attitude and they are willing to study the specialty that is needed and wherever it may be necessary. Hundreds of them marched off to the rural municipal hospitals. We are developing doctors with a humanitarian vocation and great training as well as a great spirit of solidarity and revolutionary awareness. It is not quantity we are looking for; we want quality among the doctors being trained. I hope and expect that the members of the detachment will surpass this goal. In the past, out of every 100 that enrolled, 50 would graduate. We hope that out of every 100 members of the detachment, 80 will make it.

Between 1982 and 2000, some 50,000 doctors will graduate. By the year 2000, the country will have some 67,000; this means 10 doctors for every one we had in the past, but better trained, and with a better background. They will not be like the others who left the country. We have to speak up for the 3,000 doctors who stayed behind and who have helped us so much. But we will have 65,000 first-class doctors. We will be able to supply our network of hospitals and polyclinics with doctors. We will have all the specialists we need and we will have a general practitioner who will study and complete 3 years of residency -- 9 years of training -- in addition to practice. We will be able to have a doctor at every school, factory, peasant community, and camping center; we will also be able to have thousands of doctors attending family groups. The doctor will be something more than just a person who attends a sick person -- and not only at a hospital, but in the areas of preventive medicine, hygiene, and the struggle against obesity and sedentariness. They will be the guardians of health. We will be able to say that each family group has a doctor in the national health network, one who will watch over the family's health -- whether a family member has a medical problem, diabetes, hypertension, or to prevent excess weight and see whether the family member is following his diet, whether he is exercising or not exercising. With this type of program, I am sure that no other country will have such a network, such a system. If studies continue, specialties are developed, and we continue learning from the experiences of all those countries that are more advanced in each subject -- if our network of hospitals and polyclinics continues to be developed -- then it would not be an exaggeration to say that we can occupy not only one of the first places but the very first place. And we don't say this out of chauvinism. Let no one believe that we want to be better than others. But the concern of the revolution is the people and the people's health, and all the measures that have been taken will have positive results. It is not that we are determined to be in first place. I hope we can hold a good place and that there may be many more who are better than we are; but the efforts of the revolution determine what will happen in the next 15 or 20 years. We will have many more doctors by then for international cooperation. Today we have more than 1,500 doctors working abroad. The work that they are doing -- aside from being very valuable, humanitarian, and beautiful -- influences them, gives them more confidence and a stronger vocation; they become aware of the tragedy experienced by the Third World countries in the area of health. I have many hopes for those 50,000 doctors who will graduate in the next 18 years. They will be the reason why we will be among the top-ranking countries in health. But I hope you will all keep this a secret -- the hopes that we will occupy first place in the area of health. [applause]

On education I will speak quite briefly. I will mention matters that are already known by all, such as the eradication of illiteracy, the requirement that all workers complete 6 years of education, the struggle for the ninth grade, the 230,000 teachers we have, of whom more than 200,000 graduated during these years of the revolution with a historic perception of duty and better training -- many, many young teachers and professors who in the next 15-20 years will acquire great experience and place us in a privileged situation in regard to education.

I will give you some information about the budgets. In 1959, the budget for education was 83.7 [million]. In 1982, this budget was 1,499,200,000 -- no, approximately 18 times greater -- from 83.7 to 1,499,400,000. This was the difference in the education budgets in these past years.

As to higher education, there were only three universities in the country in 1953. Technological careers in agriculture did not have the highest enrollment: Careers in humanities had the largest number of students. We had some 309 engineers and 295 agronomists in the entire country. Nowadays, any province has 295 agronomists. We also had 350 veterinarians. We now have higher education centers in every province.

In 1953, we had 711 professors at the higher education centers. We now have 10,960 professors at the higher education centers. Back then we graduated...I believe that 1,575 graduated in 22 specialties in 1953. In 1983, the total enrollment at the higher education centers surpassed 200,000 students, of which 96,464 are workers who are taking regular university courses without neglecting their work.

More than 170,000 university students have graduated since the victory of the revolution. We find them everywhere -- in the fields and the factories. We now have 42 higher education centers. Approximately 20,000 higher education students will graduate this year. And abroad, where we have approximately 10,000 higher education students, we will graduate 1,600. As you can see, we are graduating more students per year from the universities than all the students we had at the universities before the revolution.

These are truly encouraging data which pledge us not to boast. I believe that we should not boast about what we have done because we have also made mistakes and have failed to accomplish things. However, the essential (?things) have prospered.

If we had had so many engineers, technicians, cadres of all kinds, experts, administrators, and thousands of engineers at the beginning of the revolution, we would have done things better. But you do have them: More than 100 in this plant alone, plus those to come. There are, at any given factory -- large factory -- at least 100 university technicians: Engineers, economists, and all that. You do have these cadres. This generation does not have 3,000 doctors to face health problems. It has almost 20,000. This generation knows how many doctors it will have by the year 2000. We also know how many engineers, agronomists, veterinarians, all kinds of technicians, hydraulic engineers, mechanical engineers, industrial engineers, etc., we will have. Taking into consideration that we are not counting in tons, we could be speaking of tons of intelligence and knowledge. We could speak that way due to the number of citizens who we fortunately have in this country who are already trained. Those who are already attending the university and those who will be trained constitute a very large number. I feel this is the revolution's most important achievement. This intellectual achievement is even more impressive than some of the material achievements.

The work done in people's training -- to know that there isn't a single illiterate worker and that he has a minimum of a 6th grade education -- and the thousands of secondary school and university graduates working everywhere, must be reflected in the country's work for the next 20 years.

It has been proven that time goes by, and fast, very fast. Five, 10, 15, and 20 years will go by -- some current leaders might still be here, others won't, and others will emerge -- but this treasure of intellectual and technical wealth created in these 25 years is very important. It is, in my judgment, the most valuable achievement of the revolution. [applause]

It is truly a source of satisfaction and pride to present this project. This is a gigantic project. It has great value and is truly beautiful. We now have to show all our ability, I repeat, to make to produce to full capacity. This project wouldn't have been possible without Soviet cooperation. I think it teaches us something. When we express our recognition and gratitude to our Soviet brothers, this is based on a practical solidarity which can actually be seen. This solidarity is not only present in aid received in defense -- in the supply of equipment to defend ourselves -- but in economic cooperation and in the training of cadres. There are approximately 9,000 Cuban university students in the USSR. They are receiving training in specialties in which we don't have much experience.

The cooperation received in the technical field and the country's industrial development, aside from the tremendous value of our trade with the socialist community and the USSR, the price of our products, and the type of trade we've carried out, but we can truly appreciate this cooperation in projects such as this one. [as heard]

I didn't mention this project yesterday and I mentioned five. I talked about five projects we were building which we should be proud of because of their technical complexity, importance, and value. I mentioned five projects: The Cienfuegos oil refinery, the Cienfuegos nuclear power plant, the East Havana thermoelectric plant, the Punta Gorda nickel plant, and the Camaribca nickel plant -- each of which will produce 30,000 tons. They are gigantic plants.

The 6-million refinery occupies an area -- including tanks, water-treatment plants, because in the past they would build a refinery and they would dump everything into the sea. [sentence as heard] Now one could practically drink the water that comes out of the refinery after treatment. What is dumped into the sea is practically potable water. But, because of this, the investment requires higher costs and larger construction. I talked here about caballerias in the factories because this one has 1.5 caballerias under the roof and extends over an area of about 4 caballerias; so what could I say about the refinery, in Cienfuegos, which is now under construction and will cover an area of 33 caballerias? This large area is needed to build the refinery with all its tanks, all its security measures, all its installations and special facilities, and its water-treatment plants, as I was saying earlier. The factory will cover a total area of 33 caballerias.

Right beside it, close by, only a few kilometers away, Cuba's first nuclear power plant is currently under construction. This represents a capacity of almost 1 million kilowatts, over 800,000 kilowatts; to be more precise, somewhere between 830,000 and 850,000 kilowatts. What does this plant mean? Well, the thermoelectric plants consumes oil and must be stopped. They are stopped and all of them are started again at this hour, when we consume electricity -- perhaps more than we ought to. We stop the less efficient plants at dawn, trying to leave those operating that consume less oil. The nuclear power plants, on the other hand, operate around the clock. They are stopped only for maintenance work at a certain time of the year. Once that nuclear power plant has its four units -- because it is constructed by units, and right now we are building the first two -- it will represent some $500 million in fuel per year, which is what it would cost to produce the electricity in a thermoelectric plant that those four units will produce.

This is of great strategic importance for the country. It calls for complicated technology. You should see the places where the reactors will go -- into the rock. You should see the drilling required, the type of construction work, how complex it is. And one feels proud when one sees that the country's construction brigades are capable of constructing a project like this. One can say we have really advanced if we can assume the task of building this project.

The thermoelectric plant in East Havana will have a capacity of 1,200 kilowatts. That is, this single plant -- thermonuclear, since it uses oil; I mean thermoelectric, not thermonuclear -- will have four times the capacity that was installed in Cuba prior to the victory of the revolution -- this single plant. It will enable us to stop other thermoelectric plants that consume too much oil, which consume almost twice as much oil, and which pollute the city. It is a big and important project.

The nickel plant in Punta Gorda is a giant. You should see that plant. Construction of a twin plant began in July. Well, I mentioned five plants of which we are very proud, but we were not counting this one, of which we are also very proud. But we were going to talk about this one today. Those plants, however, are even more difficult to build than this one, to tell the truth. Technically, they are more complex. The nuclear power plants must be built with first-rate technology because otherwise the plant won't work later.

Well, of the five works of which I said earlier that we are proud, four are being built with Soviet supplies; they are being supplied by the Soviet Union, bought in the Soviet Union with the credit granted to our country, with low interest rates and payment facilities. Who gets that these days? Where would we get the money, enough capital to build these plants, which have so much to do with the country's development? Four of them have been bought in the Soviet Union with Soviet credit: The oil refinery, the nuclear power plant, the thermoelectric plant in East Havana, and the Punta Gorda plant, which is about to be finished and will have to be dedicated next year.

The fifth project, for which construction began in July, is a plant built with the collaboration of all CEMA countries, but the fundamental participation is Soviet. This is huge aid for us. They train our technicians and send us construction specialists and specialists to get the plant working. Do you know how many workers will be needed in the nuclear power plant at its peak time? It has been estimated -- let's hope we can achieve even greater productivity and fewer workers will be required -- that about 7,000 construction workers will be needed. Here the maximum was 3,000 workers. Naturally, there we have to build all the houses because the area is new, as well as all the social facilities. There is a huge number of construction workers in the support group. In addition to the 6,000 or 7,000 workers required at a given point, some 1,000 Soviet specialists must also gather there, as well as several highly qualified Soviet workers, because high-quality welding is required and we have never welded one of those reactors. But we will learn. We hope to learn to weld the nuclear reactors. A total of 7,000 Cubans and 1,000 Soviets will be needed for that plant. There are many Soviet technicians in Punta Gorda also, and some of them are needed to start up the plant, as was the case here. This aid is of extraordinary value; it is decisive for our country.

Companero Bishop has praised our builders here and the work that we are doing, that project that Reagan has turned into a mysterious airport for military use. No one has ever spoken of or thought of that airport as being for military use, which in any case would be foolishness. To attack whom? It is hard to believe that the United States would claim that the Grenada airport is a menace to its security. It is thousands of kilometers from the United States. Then every airport that we build for fumigating purposes would also constitute a menace to the United States because we are even closer here. It is ridiculous. That is ridiculous.

One day in a news conference they showed a photograph of the Grenada airport. It is the limit of ridiculousness. It is as if something fabulous and mysterious had been discovered and was being presented. It turns out that the airport is the life of Grenada because the country's main revenue comes from tourism, and those who are going to use that airport are North Americans, Canadians, and Frenchmen and not even Cubans because we don't have many tourists, just a few delegations, and some visitors. That airport is going to be used by U.S. citizens to sunbathe in the hot Grenadian sun and swim at its beaches. The North Americans are the ones who are going to enjoy that airport. And the Canadians who also visit, and the Europeans, are the ones who are going to enjoy it, and not us or the socialists because, in general, we don't have many resources for tourism and we have to save foreign currency for investments, medical equipment, and all that.

They want to make the U.S. people believe that the airport that U.S. citizens are going to enjoy is a threat to U.S. security. The airport is civilian, a completely civilian airport with all the civilian installations. It does not have a single military installation. It might be that, there might be a small unit near it so the counterrevolutionaries will not want to land there -- of course, certainly! They will take some preventive measures. [applause]

I was saying that Companero Bishop spoke with praise and recognition of that cooperation. As we said once, to be internationalist is to pay our own debt to humanity. We can help build an airport. We cannot help, or rather we cannot supply, a thermoelectric plant. We can't supply much of the equipment. They have to buy it in Europe and various places. We are helping to build a modest project in Grenada. Today we received a message from the builders promising to finish it by the fifth anniversary; and if they fulfill their promise as the builders of Santiago have, they will surely finish it by the fifth anniversary, the same as this project was finished and the plant to repair trucks and many other projects on the occasion of this anniversary.

We have two dates, 26 July and 1 January. The Grenadians have only one. Their 26 July and 1 January took place together. It is the least we can do because we receive so much internationalist aid. There are a few Cuban doctors in Grenada, some 20-odd doctors. It is the least we can do. If we have thousands of technicians from the socialist countries, we can send a few technicians and help others. I think this is a duty. It is not a favor. International cooperation is a principle. If we received it, we too, to the extent of our possibilities and strength, can provide it. That is a principle of our doctrine, of our revolution, of Marxism-Leninism.

I take advantage of the occasion of the presence of the Soviet delegation, of the 30th anniversary festivities, and of the presence of the Soviet light industry minister to express special recognition of the cooperation that they have provided, to express in a special way our deepest gratitude for that cooperation, and to promise that we will do everything possible so that this plant will work like a clock, so that it will produce like a clock, so that it can achieve its capacities, and so that our workers will do their utmost not only as a duty to our country but as duty to the socialist community, to the country that supplied the equipment and gave us all the credits to build this plant. I would say that the workers of this plant have not only a patriotic duty; they also have an internationalist duty with regard to their work. We will do everythig possible so that the news that the companero light industry minister of the USSR receives will be good news, and that they will continue to help us until the plant reaches its full capacity with their workers, their interest, and their experience, and so that they will tell us where we are acting incorrectly, what weak points we have, so that we can correct them.

We have confidence. Each day our people have more confidence in themselves, in their capacity to face and solve problems. [applause]

Lastly, companeros, we have the matter related to the name of the complex. Companeros of the party in the Province of Santiago de Cuba proposed, reiterated, and insisted that this complex carry the name of Companera Celia Sanchez Manduley. [applause]

Companera Celia waa very demanding, very meticulous about detail, very reliable, and a slave to duty in every field -- war, peace, and socialist construction in our country. I think her name also entails a further obligation to the workers to be just as demanding, disciplined, and zealous about fulfilling their duties as Companera Celia Sanchez was. [applause]

Our party, our political leadership, our national leadership will remain attentive to the way this complex works. Every week, and sometimes every day, we will be asking how this complex is operating, as we are doing in regard to the works under construction that I mentioned before. We want daily reports on the status of the work on the [word indistinct], on the refineries, on whether there has been a delay in earth moving, and on how much earth was moved each day. We will remain attentive to all of these works so there will not be even a 1-minute delay in the timetables. Since we know that this plant is very important and that its launching is very important, we will ask the companeros to keep reporting constantly to the party and state leadership about the operations of this plant.

I don't know how many of the new workers, the plant's workers, are here. I know the builders are. Will those who are going to be workers in the plant raise their hands? There are quite a few of them. I am very glad. You already know what your commitments are. Fatherland or death; we will win! [applause]

Soviet Minister's Speech

PA281645 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2154 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Speech by Soviet Light Industry Minister Nikolay Nikiforovich Tarasov at the dedication ceremony of the Santiago de Cuba textile complex in Santiago de Cuba Province; in Russian with simultaneous Spanish translation -- live]

[Text] Dear companeros, dear Cuban friends: Thirty years ago, the heroic attack on the Moncada barracks was the decisive step in the struggle against the dictatorial regime that the Cuban revolution finally overthrew. It was the fundamental action that wrote a new page in Latin America's history and opened the path to freedom, independence, and socialism, thus creating the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere.

The Cuban socialist revolution resolutely marches forward, as shown by the great agrarian and industrial constructions, the increase in the cultural level, socialist emulation, and the daily tasks in which the Communist Party of Cuba and all the people participate. A new world is being born from the unselfish efforts, the creative search, and the work that gives profound moral satisfaction.

In the current situation in which the U.S. Administration is carrying out an anti-Cuban campaign, the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community along with the world's progressive forces are at Cuba's side, giving it total support in its firm policy of peace and friendship among peoples.

The Soviets are invariably in solidarity with the heroic people of Cuba, the Republic of Cuba, which has been able to resist the aggressive attacks by U.S. imperialism.

In our time, Companero Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov has said: Socialism is the most consistent defender of principles in international relations. It is the defender of the interests for detente and peace, of the interests of all the peoples, of all humanity. The new peace initiatives of the USSR and the borther socialist countries are evidence of this.

For us, it is very pleasant to recognize that the Cuban workers are alongside the Soviet people in the struggle for peace. The strengthening of the joint actions of our parties, peoples, and countries is an undeniable victory in the struggle for this noble objective. Our fraternal friendship is strengthened and deepened, and our cooperation is perfected in this struggle.

An example of this is the inauguration of this textile complex, the fruit of Soviet-Cuban cooperation. Its inauguration today is highly significant. The Cuban people honor their heroes and commemorate the day of national rebellion by unselfishly working in the projects of socialism.

Dear companeros, permit me to express my deep satisfaction and gratitude to all those who participated in the construction of this huge textile complex. Here in this huge area, Cuban and Soviet speicialists worked shoulder to shoulder for a number of years. Here the Cuban-Soviet friendship became a powerful factor of mutual spiritual enrichment. The construction of this complex is an example of the possibilities that socialism provides. It is the result of the unselfish work of the Cuban people under the direction of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Today, valuing the past years and showing the results of what we have done, we can say that our joint actions related to technical-economic cooperation are an efficient means for the materialization of Cuban-Soviet relations, as Companero Fidel Castro stated in the 26th congress of the CPSU, they are an example of fraternal friendship based on respect.

The beginning of operations of the textile complex and other light industry projects under construction will be very important for the national economy and for the development of light industry, and they will permit the meeting of the demand for articles that are widely consumed by the population.

In the future, we will continue to strengthen this great cooperation, which plays a fundamental role in the creation of the technical-material bases of socialism and communism. May Cuban-Soviet friendship flourish and be strengthened! Long live peace in the world! Long Live Cuba!

Bishop's Speech

PA282031 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2206 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Speech by Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop at the dedication ceremony of the Santiago de Cuba Textile Complex in Santiago de Cuba Province, in English -- live]

[Tex5] Dear Comrade Fidel, dear comrades, beloved sisters and brothers, comrades of revolutionary Cuba: Comrades, I want to start up by bringing you warm revolutionary and militant greetings from the free people of revolutionary Grenada. [applause]

Historic Moncada was an occasion of many lessons for the people of Latin America. Moncada taught us all the value and importance of heroism and courage. Moncada taught us the importance of careful planning. Moncada reminded us of the lesson of history, that a people always have the right to revolt against tyranny and oppression. We greatly value the thoughts and the example of Moncada, and we know only too well, comrades, that if there was no Moncada, then there would have been no Cuban revolution in 1959. And if there was no Cuban revolution in 1959, there could have been no Grenada revolution, or Nicaragua revolution in 1979. [applause]

The Cuban revolution has done many, many wonderful and impressive things. The Cuban revolution has brought an end to the age-old problems of illiteracy, of disease, of poor health care for the people, of joblessness and starvation. The Cuban revolution has also brought a new meaning to the word democracy in this region. No longer does democracy merely mean approved political structures. Democracy has become a real and living thing in which all the people can participate, and this is so, comrades, because the very basis of democracy has now been created, the end to exploitation and the control of your own national and natural resources. So, comrades, when we stand here this afternoon, and see this fantastic, impressive new structure, we are only too conscious of the fact that this means further steps along the road toward economic development in your country, and therefore, toward the widening and the deepening of your democracy. And when we stand here too, comrades, we understand better the significance and the meaning of proletarian internationalism; because we understand only too well what it has meant for the Cuban revolution to have received the firm internationalist support of the Soviet Union. And indeed, one of the most impressive things about Cuba today is the great spirit of internationalism of the Cuban party, of the Cuban Government, of the Cuban people, and of your great, indomitable leader, Fidel Castro. [applause]

Grenada, comrades, has come to understand how important internationalism is, because Cuba's hand of friendship has been extended to us in several areas. And in the most important area of all, our international airport project, we have come to feel the full force of the United States directed against this project. In fact, as a result of the [U.S.] President's attack on our project, as a result of his declaring that this international airport is a national security threat to the United States, we have now come to build the most widely publicized international airport that the world has ever heard about. [applause] And when the time comes that people start to land in this airport, we would certainly want to thank President Reagan for all of the free publicity. [Bishop laughs, applause]

Comrades, today I must take the opportunity to express our indestructible solidarity with the brotherly people of Nicaragua. [applause] Today we certainly want to join with the countries of the Contadora Group in fully supporting the need for peace in Central America. Today we certainly want to support the call of the Sandinists, expressed by Commander Daniel Ortega, of the six-point peace plan. Today we also want to support the strong call made yesterday by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro for an end to hostilities and the beginning of negotiations leading to a peaceful settlement in Central America. We are absolutely convinced, comrades, that no force on earth will be able to stop the forward march of the Nicaraguan people toward the further consolidation of their national liberation. [applause]

I want to close by leaving with Comrade Fidel a communique which was given to me by internationalist workers, Cuban internationalist workers in Grenada. This communique was handed to me last Saturday at a very successful activity commemorating Moncada. I also want, comrades, on this historic occasion, to give to Comrade Fidel, as a symbol of the friendship, love, and affection of the people of Grenada, one of the rifles which was captured on the morning of March 13th, 1979, when the barracks was attacked, and when, in Grenada, we had what Fidel has called a successful Moncada. [applause]

Viva Fidel! [shouts of "Viva!"] Viva the Cuban revolution! [shouts of "Viva!"] Viva proletarian internationalism! [shouts of "Viva!"] Fatherland or death! [shouts of "Viva!"]

GDR'S MITTAG MEETS WITH CASTRO IN HAVANA

LD282331 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2132 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Havana, 28 Jul (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, member of the GDR Council of State, and head of the GDR party and government delegation attending the celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada, was received in Havana on Thursday [28 July] for a cordial talk by Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and of Ministers of the Cuban Republic. The talk was attended by: Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and foreign minister; Guenter Sieber; member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the SED Central Committee International Relations Department; and Heinz Langer, GDR ambassador to the Cuban Republic. The Cuban side was represented by: Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president of the Councils of State and of Ministers; Jesus Montane, candidate member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the PCC Central Committee; Lionel Soto, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat; Isidoro Malmierca, member of the PCC Central Committee and foreign minister; and Julio Carcia, Cuban ambassador to the GDR.

Guenter Mittag conveyed to Fidel Castro most cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, which were most warmly reciprocated by Fidel Castro. Guenter Mittag said that the meeting between Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro in Berlin in March of this year and the arrangements concluded between the two statesmen decisively stimulated fraternal and friendly cooperation between the SED and PCC, the GDR and the Republic of Cuba. The treaty on friendship and cooperation opened up significant prospects in all areas and is being invigorated daily.

Guenter Mittag thanked Castro for the invitation to participate in the celebrations in Santiago de Cuba. He stressed the lasting events and impressions of the delegation's visit to historic places in Santiago de Cuba, a meeting with members of the Cuban Armed Forces, and primarily, the central function and the impressive speech by Fidel Castro.

The participation of more than 160 delegations shows the great international authority of Cuba, which is successfully developing socialism and resolutely defending the achievements of the revolution. The communists and the people of the GDR respect and highly appreciate this.

In cordial words, Fidel Castro thanked Mittag for the participation of a high-ranking GDR party and government delegation in the events marking the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada. At a time when U.S. imperialism fans the international situation in a most dangerous fashion and directs massive threats and provocations against socialist Cuba, the participation and presence of such a representative GDR delegation carries special weight.

The Cuban workers, Fidel Castro said, will purposefully continue the path of socialist construction, as resolved at the second party congress. In this way, the Cuban people attained considerable achievements that were unthinkable in capitalist conditions.

In view of the aggressive policy of the U.S. ruling circles, the Cuban workers are doing everything necessary to strengthen the country's defense might.

During an exchange of views on international questions, Guenter Mittag and Fidel Castro noted that today it is more urgent than ever to counter the reckless war plans of imperialism's most aggressive circles. They agreed that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are proving to be the main force in averting the threat of war and in preventing a nuclear inferno. It is still not too late to stop the fateful development arising from the arms-escalation plans of the United States and NATO. In the Prague declaration of January and at the Moscow meeting of the highest representatives of socialist countries in June the Warsaw Pact states submitted constructive proposals to the NATO countries.

Guenter Mittag said that the GDR is doing its utmost to meet its historic responsibility on the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The most important goal is to prevent the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in West Europe.

In the consistent implementation of the resolutions of the 10th party congress, Guenter Mittag said, the workers of the GDR are doing everything to strengthen socialism on German soil and thus make a contribution to safeguarding peace.

The two sides condemned the continuing interference by U.S. imperialism in Central American countries and the Caribbean. They pledged their firm solidarity with the fighting countries of Nicaragua, Grenada, El Salvador, Chile, and other countries. They agreed to continue dynamic bilateral cooperation between the GDR and Cuba as planned.

Presents Castro With Marx Bust

LD282337 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2142 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Havana, 28 Jul (ADN) -- On behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Guenter Mittag presented to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Cuban Councils of State and of Ministers, a bust of Karl Marx as the official present from the GDR on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada.

Fidel Castro thanked Mittag for the present, which impressively affirms the militant bond of our Marxist-Leninist parties. He asked Guenter Mittag to convey his thanks and high appreciation to Erich Honecker and the creator of the bust, the sculptor Fritz Cremer. The Cuban communists are pleased with this present, and, as Fidel Castro said, will choose a worthy place for the bust

Presents Award to Blas Roca

LD282347 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] The GDR has awarded Blas Roca Calderia, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau, its highest distinction, the Karl Marx Order. It was presented to the revolutionary and statesman today by Guenter Mittag, who is leading a party-state delegation on a visit to Havana.

Guenter Mittag stressed that Blas Roca, the long-serving general secretary of the Popular Socialist Party of Cuba, has made a great contribution to the development of the workers' movement and to the propagation of the ideas of Marx and Lenin. Following the victory of the revolution, he worked as a member of the Cuban party leadership, as president of the National Assembly, and in other offices to help build the socialist order in Cuba. He has also personally done a great deal to help develop friendly relations between the GDR and Cuba.

FIDEL CASTRO RECEIVES BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL

JN291058 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Havana, 29 Jul (INA) -- Cuban President Fidel Castro received today in Havana Muhammad Hamzah, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command. Hamzah conveyed President Saddam Hsuayn's congratulations to the Cuban president on the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks.

Hamzah presented a detailed explanation on the developments of the Iraqi-Iranian war and Iraq's efforts to achieve a peaceful and just solution. He also asserted Iraq's firm stance on supporting the PLO and its free and independent decisionmaking.

During the meeting, they discused the Iraqi-Cuban relations and the means of promoting them in all spheres.

STATI[illegible] NOTES THATCHER DEFENSE OF U.S. POLICY

FL282040 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1812 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has presented a furious defense of the warmongering U.S. policy in Central America before the House of Commons in London. According to Mrs Thatcher, the White House has been conducting a policy aimed at reestablishing democracy in Central America and preventing the region from succumbing to communism.

If the Central American region falls into the hands of the communists, it will remain in their power forever, Thatcher said. She reiterated her full support for the policies of Ronald Reagan. The praise of the so-called Iron Maiden for the Yankee President has become an everyday occurrence in London.

The British prime minister earned the description as "the best man in Great Britain" from her Yankee colleague. Over many years, Thatcher and Reagan have tried to present themselves to the world as the staunchest defenders of imperialism.

MONTANE, MOZAMBIQUE'S MONTEIRO HOLD TALKS

FL281417 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo, has met with the Mozambique delegation visiting our country to attend the 26 July festivities. The delegation is headed by Oscar Monteiro, member of the FRELIMO Political Bureau and minister of justice. [as heard]

During the talks, Montane referred to the close ties uniting the peoples of Cuba and Mozambique, while Monteiro voiced satisfaction in participating in this historic Moncada anniversary and delivered a personal message from President Samora Machel to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

MONTANE, CAPE VERDE'S CARVALHO SIGN AGREEMENT

FL290210 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo and member of the Secretariat, has received Julio Cesar de Carvalho, member of the Political Bureau of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, at the main offices of the Central Committee in Havana. During the meeting, which took place in a fraternal atmosphere, the two leaders covered topics of interest to the two parties and signed a cooperation agreement between the PCC and the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde.

CUBAN-SOVIET YOUTH FESTIVAL CONCLUDES IN MINSK

FL281510 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] The third festival of Soviet-Cuban youth friendship concluded with a meeting in an automobile factory in Minsk, the capital of Belorussia.

At the closing ceremony, the first secretary of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba, Carlos Lage Davila, said the festival was just another manifestation of the unbreakable fraternity and unity between the peoples and youths of both socialist nations. The Cuban leader said that on this occasion, participants in the meeting had the opportunity to exchange views and discuss their experiences in various aspects of the political and ideological education of young people, as well as on practical work in the youth sector.

Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol, said the festival was a demonstration of the hope of Soviet and Cuban youths to safeguard peace at whatever the cost because it was won at a very high price.

ENVOY MEETS WITH ALGERIAN, SDAR LEADERS

FL281950 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1805 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid has received Raul Barzaga, Cuban ambassador to Algeria. Barzaga has ended his diplomatic tour in that country. During their meeting, Bendjedid and Barzaga discussed various topics concerning the current international situation and bilateral relations. The Algerian president described Cuban-Algerian relations as excellent and promising. Bendjedid asked Barzaga to convey fraternal greetings to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Army General Raul Castro.

Earlier, the Cuban ambassador to Algeria was received in a courtesy visit by the premier of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic [SDAR], Mahfoud Laroussi.

BERMUDA

BRIEFS

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS -- Hamilton, Bermuda, July 28, CANA -- Its now possible for people in Bermuda to have a telephone conversation with someone on a ship out to sea. The link-up has been possible since June -- thanks to satellites in geo-stationary orbit 22,400 miles above the earth's surface. The telecommunications firm Cable and Wireless Bermuda said that depending on the ship's position, voice signals are routed via the normal international telephone service to special satellite earth stations in England, Singapore, Japan, Norway and the United States. The signals then travel via satellite to the ship. The Inmarsat satellites used are located over the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1719 GMT 28 Jul 83 FL]

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT TO ACT ON ILLEGAL LAND DEVELOPERS

FL290140 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] The People's Revolutionary Government has become very concerned about illegal land development taking place throughout the country. The law relating to land development has been widely contravened and the government has decided that illegal development can no longer be tolerated. This was revealed to FRG [Radio Free Grenada] news today by (Brian Hepson), the (?physical) planner in the Ministry of Housing. At a recent meeting, the Land Development Control Authority decided that with immediate effect owners and developers who (?contract) for any new development will receive notices requiring them to discontinue certain uses of land or buildings unless they have permission of the authorities to do so.

The authority, which was established in 1968, is empowered to serve enforcement notices on anyone who undertakes development without the written permission of the authority. Enforcement notices may require the developer to restore the land in question to its original condition, even if this necessitates the demolition of newly-constructed buildings.

JAMAICA

PNP CALLS FOR UN-SPONSORED C.A. SUMMIT

FL290035 Bridgetown CANA in English 2145 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, July 28, CANA -- Jamaica's opposition People's National Party (PNP) has called for a United Nations sponsored summit of Central American nations and an end to U.S. military aid to El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras as part of a six-pronged initiative to help turn back the threat of war engulfing the region. The guerrillas fighting for the overthrow of the U.S.-BACKED right wing government in El Salvador should be invited as participants said a PNP statement, signed by its leader, former Prime Minister Michael Manley.

The Manley statement, which generally called for dialogue among the contending factions in Central America, was also sharply critical of the U.S. role in the region. The document, dated July 26, was released by the PNP today as the foreign ministers of nine Latin American countries were meeting in Panama to discuss strategies for easing the tensions, and against the backdrop of a U.S. decision to send warships in the region near Nicaragua on a muscle-flexing exercise.

The PNP said that it was "alarmed and outraged" by attempts being made to misrepresent the causes for the situation in Central America "to lay the basis for United States intervention."

The PNP further contended: That the efforts of the Contadora Group be reactivated, notwithstanding U.S. opposition. That the U.S. administration and Honduras withdraw either material and logistical support for the insurgents attempting to unseat the Nicaraguan Government. That in order to create some confidence in the intentions of the Reagan administration, that administration should cease to pressure the Honduran Government not to hold bilateral dialogue with Nicaragua within the ambit of the Contadora Group, as the members of the group have proposed, to ease the strained relations between those two neighbouring states and that the Reagan administration accept the proposal of the Nicaraguan Government to hold bilateral dialogue, to ease the tensions between them.

The Reagan administration says the conflicts in Central America stem from "communist aggression," but the PNP contended that the trouble has its roots in historical injustices from tyrannical rule by repressive military dictatorships.

The PNP accused the United States of attempting the "historical anachronism" through the Monroe Doctrine for its multinational corporations "in concert with the dictatorship's oligarchies to plunder and exploit the natural and human resources of poor developing countries."

"As has been done before by (?some) of its predecessors in office, the Reagan administration seems determined to snuff out even the most cautious attempts at liberal democratic reforms of the social and economic fabric of Central American society," said Manley, who is also a vice-president of Socialist International (SI).

The statement said that the Reagan administration would not want to see the governments of Nicaragua and Grenada from their respective revolutionary processes create conditions to fulfill pledges to hold free and fair elections as promised.

The party called on Washington to cease its "aggression and subversion" against these nations, so that they could "implement their plans for national elections and for the building of strong pluralistic democracies."

There has been no formal response here by the administration to Reagan's decision to deploy warships in the region and the possibility of a blockade against Nicaragua as well as plans to send thousands of troops on exercise for up to six months in Honduras.

ST KITTS-NEVIS

NATION NEWSPAPER ADVOCATES SIGNING DEFENSE PACT

FL281850 Bridgetown CANA in English 1715 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, July 28, CANA -- The "NATION" newspaper today suggested St Kitts-Nevis sign a defence pact with its neighbours to stop the islands from being at the mercy of mercenaries after political independence from Britain next September 19.

The papers recommendation followed St Kitts-Nevis Premier Kennedy Simmonds expression of concern about the islands low defence capability. "We are unable to defend ourselves, and so then we can be at the mercy of mercenaries and other international agents," he said.

In an editorial today, the "NATION" added: "...Dr Simmonds would do well to consider a defence arrangement jointly with the neighbours of St Kitts-Nevis."

Barbados, Dominica, St Vincent, St Lucia amd Antigua and Barbuda have a defence arrangement. The pact is aimed at discouraging smuggling and invasion. It also involves search and rescue operations.

The "NATION" said: "...The naked truths which countries like St Kitts-Nevis have to face after breaking with Britain should go some way towards justifying the establishment of both national defences and joint defences within the Caricom (Caribbean Community) region."

The paper added: "It would indeed be a severe indictment of our various governments if these islands were allowed to go about their business as though no external force could interfere, then suddenly to be shocked with an assault by mercenaries."

ST LUCIA

ODLUM CALLS TERRORISM TRAINING CHARGE 'LIE'

FL290020 Bridgetown CANA in English 2038 GMT 28 Jul 83

[By Guy Ellis]

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, July 28, CANA -- Leader of the Progressive Labour Party (PLP) George Odlum has accused Prime Minister John Compton of telling lies to the nation about the current controversy here over the alleged recruitment of St Lucians for terrorism training in Libya.

Compton had said that 14 young St Lucians, whose passports were withdrawn by the police last Sunday when they attempted to fly to Libya via Martinique and France, were going to be trained in terrorism and sabotage. The visit, he said, had been arranged secretly.

But Odlum, addressing a public meeting in Castries last night, said that a number of statements made by Compton in his radio-television address which the latter claimed to have established as "fact" were in fact untrue.

Odlum said three persons whom Compton claimed to have been involved in the preparation of airline tickets for the group had nothing whatever to do with the matter. Odlum said that Englishman David England, one of those named by Compton to have helped with the transportation arrangements for the visit, know nothing about the trip. England has since said that he was not involved in any way. Odlum denied that the trip to Libya had been arranged secretly. He said: "If we wanted to take up the scholarships in secrecy we would not have sent the students all at one time, but one by one.

In reference to Compton's claim that the St Lucians would have been trained in Libya in terrorism and sabotage, Odlum said: "You don't have to go all the way to Libya to study terrorism. One box of matches and a gallon kerosene are enough. We have people in St Lucia who know how to blast. There are people here, and fishermen who know how to handle dynamite.

"There are people working in quarries who have skills. There are many people who can put together a home-made bomb better than the I.R.A. (Irish Republican Army)."

Odlum told how the Libyan Government had offered the PLP scholarships to send the St Lucians to be trained in Libya. He denied they were to be involved in terrorism and sabotage.

Meanwhile, the youth arm of the PLP today called on government to return the passports of the 14 people "so as to maintain the democracy which the government promised to restore."

It also called "all peaceful and democratic organisations" to condemn "this illegal act taken by the government" which it said constituted an infringement on the basic and fundamental rights of the persons concerned.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

305 CANDIDATES NOMINATED FOR LOCAL ELECTIONS

FL281507 BRIDGETOWN CANA in English 1850 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 27, CANA -- A total of three hundred and five candidates have been nominated to contest local government elections here on August 8.

When nominations closed yesterday 32 women were among those seeking election to the 120 seats.

There are four municipalities and seven county councils in Trinidad.

The ruling Peoples National Movement (PNM), which won 101 of the 113 seats in the last elections three years ago, is again expected to be making a major bid to retain control.

An alliance of opposition parties, including the main parliamentary opposition United Labour Front (ULF) and the Tapia House Movement, have reached agreement with the Organisation for National Reconstruction (ONR) not to campaign against each other for certain seats on election day.

The other party contesting the elections is the Radical National Joint Action Committee (NJAC). Tobago is not involved in the elections because it is specially governed by the 1980 Tobago house of assembly acts.